



106th MEDICAL  
REGIMENT

31<sup>st</sup> DIVISION

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA  
CONFEDERATE MEDICAL CORPS



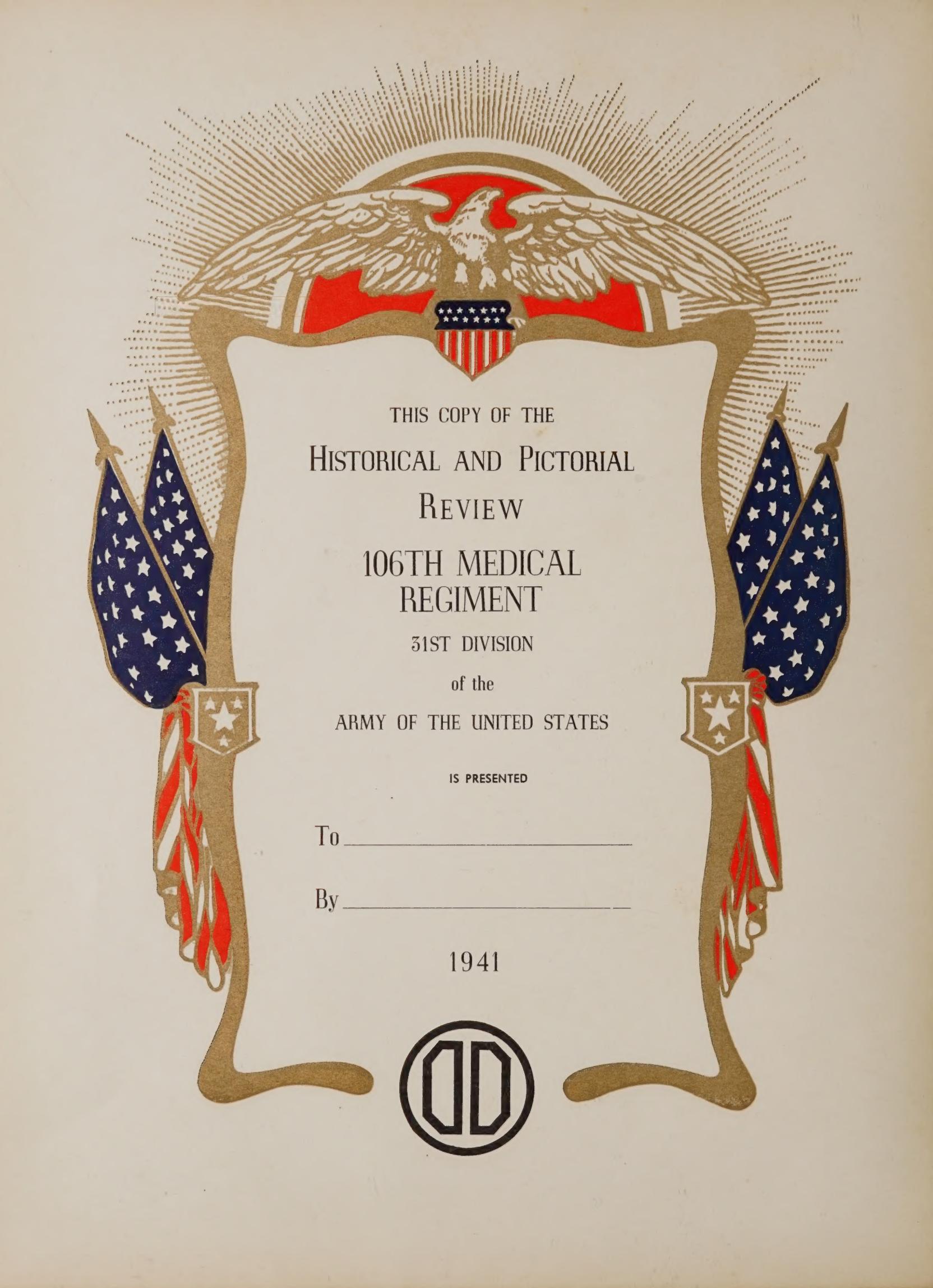
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THIS COPY OF THE  
HISTORICAL AND PICTORIAL  
REVIEW  
106TH MEDICAL  
REGIMENT  
31ST DIVISION  
of the  
ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

IS PRESENTED

To \_\_\_\_\_

By \_\_\_\_\_

1941





THIS CERTIFIES  
THAT

AS OF THIS DATE

IS A MEMBER OF

Commanding Officer





HISTORICAL *and* PICTORIAL REVIEW  
*of the*  
31ST DIVISION



ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES  
CAMP BLANDING, FLORIDA

1941

# F O R E W O R D

Comrades:

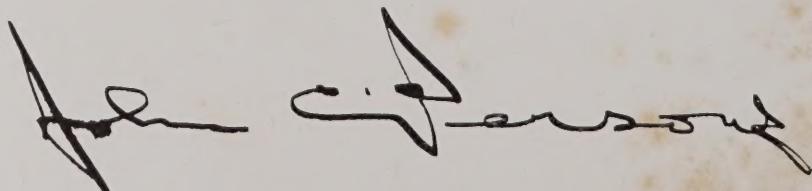
At the end of our period of military training we shall carry away the memory of a proud duty, that of serving in the army of our country.

Our individual recollections will vary, and in time they will become less distinct against the broader background of our lives. Perhaps this volume will afford both a present focal point and a future reminder of the experiences we are now sharing. Its dedication therefore should be to the common accomplishments and the comradeships which will result from our service.

As your Commanding General I am proud of the way in which the Dixie Division has met the test imposed upon you by the strain of an uncertain peace. The transition from civil to military pursuits is not an easy one; yet the 31st Division has made that transition in a manner which gives the most effective answer to any threat to American Democracy. I am convinced that if bloodless preparation should unhappily give way to bloody conflict, the citizen-soldiers of the Dixie Division will continue to acquit themselves in a manner to assure the safety of our homes and the sanctity of our ideals.

I am proud, too, of the cooperative zeal which you show as we toil together at Camp Blanding and in the field. It is this spirit of intelligent teamwork which has made a working reality of the Dixie Division's motto:

"It Shall Be Done."

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. C. Parsons". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized 'J' and 'C' at the beginning.



Served one month in Civilian Training Camp, Plattsburg, New York, in 1916. Served three months in Officers' Training Camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, ranking third in company of 175 men. Commissioned Captain of Infantry, November, 1917, and assigned to 47th Infantry, Fourth Division, Regular Army. In 1917-1918, served as Company Commander, Battalion Commander, Regimental Adjutant and Plans and Training Officer, 47th Infantry, Camp Greene, North Carolina. Served overseas with the Fourth Division, participating in the following engagements: Second Battle of the Marne, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Argonne and Trench Sector. Commissioned Major, Infantry, in September, 1918, and assigned to the Seventh Division, Regular Army. Honorable discharged in February, 1919.

Appointed Lieutenant Colonel, Alabama National Guard, in June, 1924, and assigned as G-3, Plans and Training Officer, 31st National Guard Division. Appointed to Brigadier General of the Line and to the Command of the 62nd Brigade in 1930. Served in that capacity until assigned to the Command of the 31st Division on November 9, 1940, which is his present assignment. Promoted to Major General on November 10, 1940.

Has been decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross, United States; Five Battle Stars (four major engagements, one trench sector); cited by Chief of Staff, Seventh Division, for "Devotion to Duty," and awarded Distinguished Service Medal, State of Alabama.

## JOHN C. PERSONS

### MAJOR GENERAL

Commanding 31st Division





HENRY E. WALDEN  
Lieutenant Colonel  
G-1



FREDERICK W. BRADSHAW  
Major  
G-2

# GENERAL



FREDERICK W. MANLEY  
Colonel  
Chief of Staff



JOSEPH L. PETERSON  
Lieutenant Colonel  
G-3



GEORGE W. McRORY  
Lieutenant Colonel  
G-4

# GENERAL STAFF



HAROLD P. NATHAN  
Major  
Assistant G-2



OSCAR L. DUPRE  
Major  
Assistant G-3



ROBERT H. DAWSON  
Major  
Assistant G-3



JOHN HEILICH  
Major  
Assistant G-4

# AIDES



CLARENCE W. SPRINGER  
Captain  
Aide-de-Camp



HAL HARDENBERGH  
Captain  
Aide-de-Camp

SUMTER L. LOWRY, JR.  
Brigadier General  
Division Artillery Officer

# SPECIAL STAFF



HARRY HULEN  
Colonel  
Division Engineer



ANEES MOGABGAB  
Colonel  
Division Surgeon



JACOB H. SPENGLER  
Colonel  
Division Quartermaster



# S P E C I A L S T A F F



JAMES F. COGDELL  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Finance Officer



JAMES N. FAULCONER  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Chaplain



JOHN T. MOORE  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Signal Officer



THOMAS D. NETTLES, JR.  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Adjutant General



PHILIP S. PUGH, JR.  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Chemical Warfare Officer



WILLIAM S. SHIPMAN  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Inspector General



LOUIS J. WISE  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Judge Advocate



EVERETTE W. FAULK  
Captain  
Ordnance Officer



HAVARD T. RAWLINSON  
Major  
Assistant Adjutant General



JAMES L. CRANE  
Captain  
Assistant Finance Officer



ARTHUR N. SAMPLE, JR.  
Captain  
Assistant Judge Advocate



PERCY C. STILL  
Captain  
Assistant Chemical Warfare Officer



ANDRE B. MOORE  
First Lieutenant  
Assistant Adjutant General



LEONARD W. STOREY  
First Lieutenant  
Assistant Chaplain

WILLIAM D. OTT  
First Lieutenant  
Assistant Inspector General

JAMES Y. ROGERS  
First Lieutenant  
Assistant Chemical Warfare Officer

HORACE G. TOWELL  
First Lieutenant  
Assistant Adjutant General

COLUMBUS F. PRIMM  
Second Lieutenant  
Assistant Adjutant General

CHARLES G. METCALF  
Second Lieutenant  
Assistant Finance Officer

WILLIAM R. SHURLEY, JR.  
Second Lieutenant  
Assistant Ordnance and  
Munitions Officer



# EXECUTIVE ORDER

## Ordering Certain Units and Members of the National Guard of the United States Into the Active Military Service of the United States

By virtue of the authority conferred upon me by Public Resolution No. 96, 76th Congress, approved August 27, 1940, and the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended (39 Stat. 166), and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, I hereby order into active military service of the United States, effective on the dates respectively indicated below, the following units and members of the National Guard of the United States to serve in the active military service of the United States for a period of twelve consecutive months, unless sooner relieved:

### UNITS

Effective November 25, 1940, all Federally recognized elements of: 31st Division.

### MEMBERS

All members, both active and inactive, of the units listed above.

All persons so ordered into the active military service of the United States are, from the effective dates indicated above, relieved from duty in the National Guard of their respective States so long as they shall remain in the active military service of the United States, and during such time shall be subject to such laws and regulations for the government of the Army of the United States as may be applicable to members of the Army whose permanent retention in the active military service is not contemplated by law.

Commissioned officers and warrant officers appointed in the National Guard of the United States and commissioned or holding warrants in the Army of the United States, and affected by this order, are hereby ordered to active duty under such appointments and commissions or warrants.

Each officer and warrant officer of the National Guard, appointed in the National Guard, who shall have been Federally recognized or examined and found qualified for Federal recognition, and shall have been assigned to a unit ordered to active duty under this order prior to the effective date of induction of such unit, who does not hold an appointment in the National Guard of the United States in the same grade and arm or service in which he has been most recently Federally recognized or has been most recently examined and found qualified for Federal recognition, is hereby tendered appointment in the National Guard of the United States in the same grade and arm or service in which he shall have been most recently Federally recognized or examined and found qualified for Federal recognition.

Each warrant officer and enlisted man of the National Guard, assigned to a unit ordered to active duty under this Order, who shall have been examined and found qualified for appointment as an officer in the National Guard of the United States, under the provisions of Section 111, National Defense Act, as amended, and who shall not have been appointed in the National Guard of the United States in the grade for which examined and found qualified prior to the effective date of induction of his unit, is hereby tendered appointment in the National Guard of the United States and commission in the Army of the United States, in the same grade and arm or service for which he shall have been so examined and found qualified.

Each warrant officer and enlisted man of the National Guard who holds appointment as an officer in the National Guard of the United States and a commission in the Army of the United States, or who is tendered such appointment and commission by the terms of this Order, and who is assigned to a unit ordered to active duty under this Order prior to the effective date of induction of such unit, is hereby ordered to active military service as a commissioned officer of the Army of the United States under that appointment and commission.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,



FRANK M. DIXON  
GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA



SPESSARD L. HOLLAND  
GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA



SAM HOUSTON JONES  
GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA

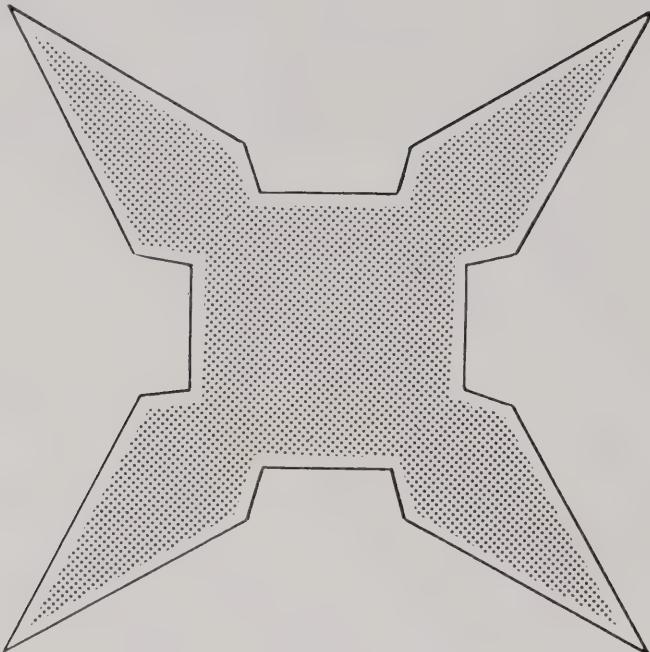


PAUL B. JOHNSON  
GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI

The White House,  
November 16, 1940.  
(No. 8594.)  
(F. R. Doc. 40-4983; Filed, November 19, 1940; 11:52 a. m.)

A true extract copy.

J. R. Manees,  
*Major, N. G. B., Assistant.*



## 31ST DIVISION INSIGNIA

### ALABAMA

*Crest:* Approved April 19, 1923. On a wreath argent and gules, a slip of cotton plant with full bursting boll proper.

*Description:* Cotton is a great element of wealth in the State. The predominant original white settlement within the State was of English origin and the twists of the wreath are accordingly white and red.

### LOUISIANA

*Crest:* Approved May 27, 1924. On a wreath, or and azure, a pelican in her piety effronte with three young in nest, argent, armed, and volned proper.

*Description:* The seal of the State of Louisiana. The territory was originally a part of the Louisiana Purchase and the twists of the wreath are accordingly gold and blue.

### FLORIDA

*Crest:* Approved January 11, 1924. On a wreath or and gules an alligator statant proper.

*Description:* The alligator is a native of Florida. The predominant white population within the State was of Spanish origin and the twists of the wreath are accordingly gold and red.

### MISSISSIPPI

*Crest:* Approved February 1, 1924. On a wreath, argent and gules, a slip of magnolia full flower with leaves proper behind a trident sable.

*Description:* The magnolia is the Mississippi State flower and Neptune's trident is for the "Father of Waters." The predominant white population within the State was of English origin, and the twists of the wreath are accordingly white and red.

# HISTORY OF 31ST DIVISION

In the twenty-fourth year since it was first organized, the 31st Division is once again in Federal service, with its component units from four states training together as a unit. Just as their predecessors in 1917 were found willing and ready to serve their country, no matter what was in store, so have the present members of the 31st Division upheld that tradition of service and loyalty.

It was on July 18, 1917, that the War Department designated National Guard troops of Alabama, Florida and Georgia to form the 31st Division, with Camp Wheeler, Macon, Georgia, selected as the training camp. Mustered into Federal service on August 5, 1917, under the command of Major General Francis J. Kernan, the Division was officered largely from the Organized Reserve Corps and National Army and had a total of 24,100 officers and men.

After moving from Camp Green, Camp Jackson and Camp Wheeler, via Camp Mills, to the ports of embarkation of Brooklyn, Hoboken and New York, the 31st Division, as a unit, was in France by the latter part of September, 1918. Designated as a replacement division upon its arrival

in France, the 31st was not privileged to act as a unit, but its personnel, assigned to various organizations of the American Expeditionary Force, served well, and in many cases heroically, through the last few weeks of the war. The 31st was known as the Dixie Division, with the motto: "It Shall Be Done."

The return of the division to the United States was effected during the period from November 27, 1918, to January 14, 1919, and it was demobilized at Camp Gordon, Georgia.

Besides Major General Kernan, its first commander, the division, during the World War period, was commanded by Brigadier General John L. Hayden, Brigadier General Walter A. Harris, Major General Francis H. French and Major General LeRoy S. Lyon.

Following four years on the inactive list, the 31st Division was reorganized on July 1, 1923, as a National Guard division with its component units coming from Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida. With headquarters located at Bartow, Florida, it received Federal recognition as of October 15, 1924, and Major General A. H.

Blanding, Florida National Guard, assumed command of the division on that date. He served until November 8, 1940.

Besides the annual summer encampments and armory training programs of its units, the 31st Division, as a unit, participated in the summer maneuvers of 1938 in Mississippi and the summer maneuvers of 1940 in Louisiana, giving a good account of itself on both occasions. It was shortly after the latter maneuvers that the call to Federal service was once again sounded, and on November 25, 1940, the entire division was inducted into Federal service by order of the President of the United States.

After intensive preparations at their home sta-

tions, the component units of the division started their trek to Camp Blanding, Florida, which had been selected as the site for the division's year of training under Federal guidance. By December 22, 1940, the entire division had arrived at Camp Blanding and started its program of intensive training.

Major General John C. Persons, present Commanding General, assumed command of the 31st Division on November 9, 1940. Under his guidance, both officers and enlisted personnel of the division, living up to its motto, are determined that no matter what task is assigned to them that "It Shall Be Done!"



# CAMP BLANDING



HEADQUARTERS AREA, 31ST DIVISION

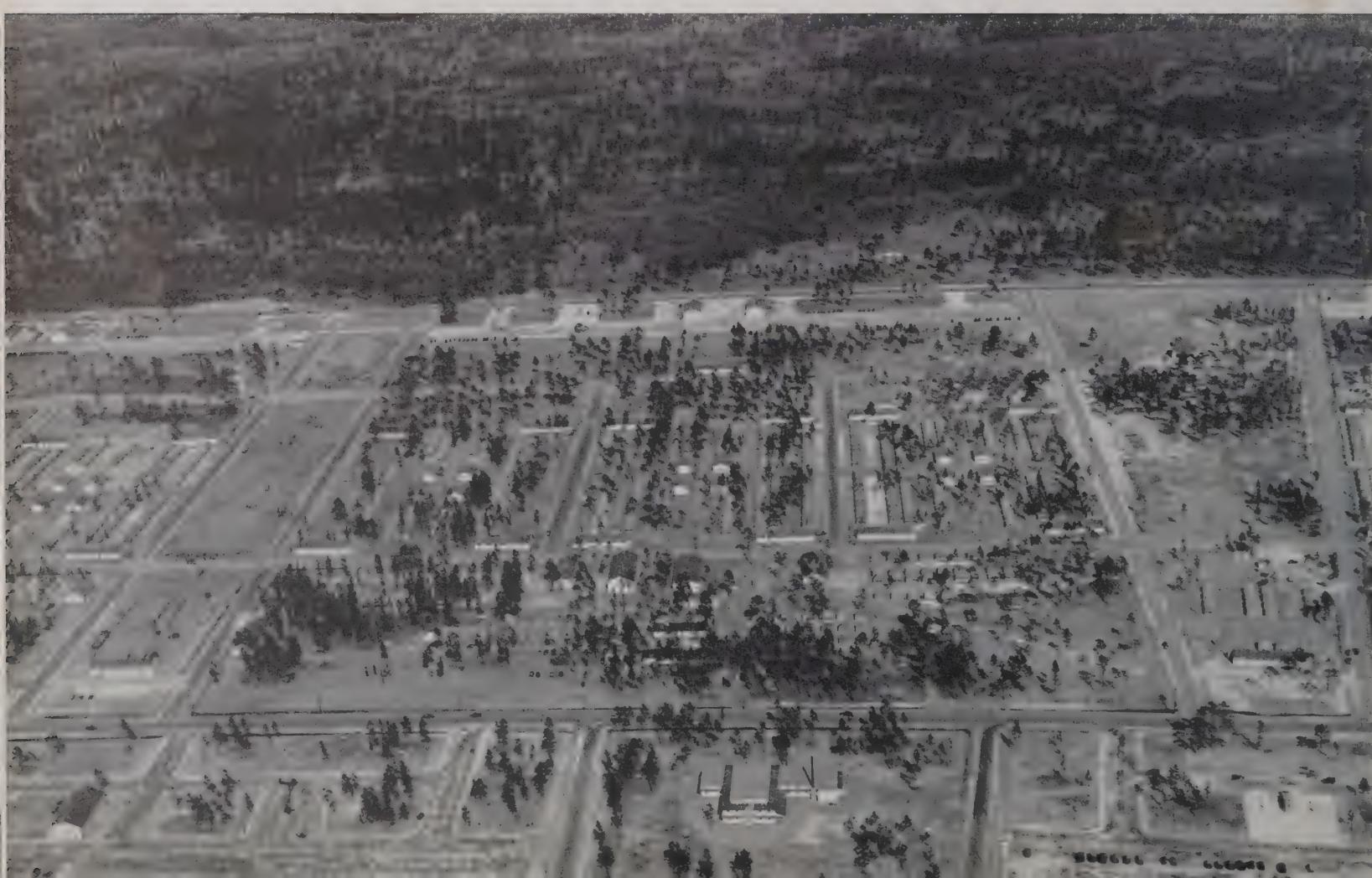
MAJOR GENERAL PERSONS' QUARTERS





124TH INFANTRY AREA

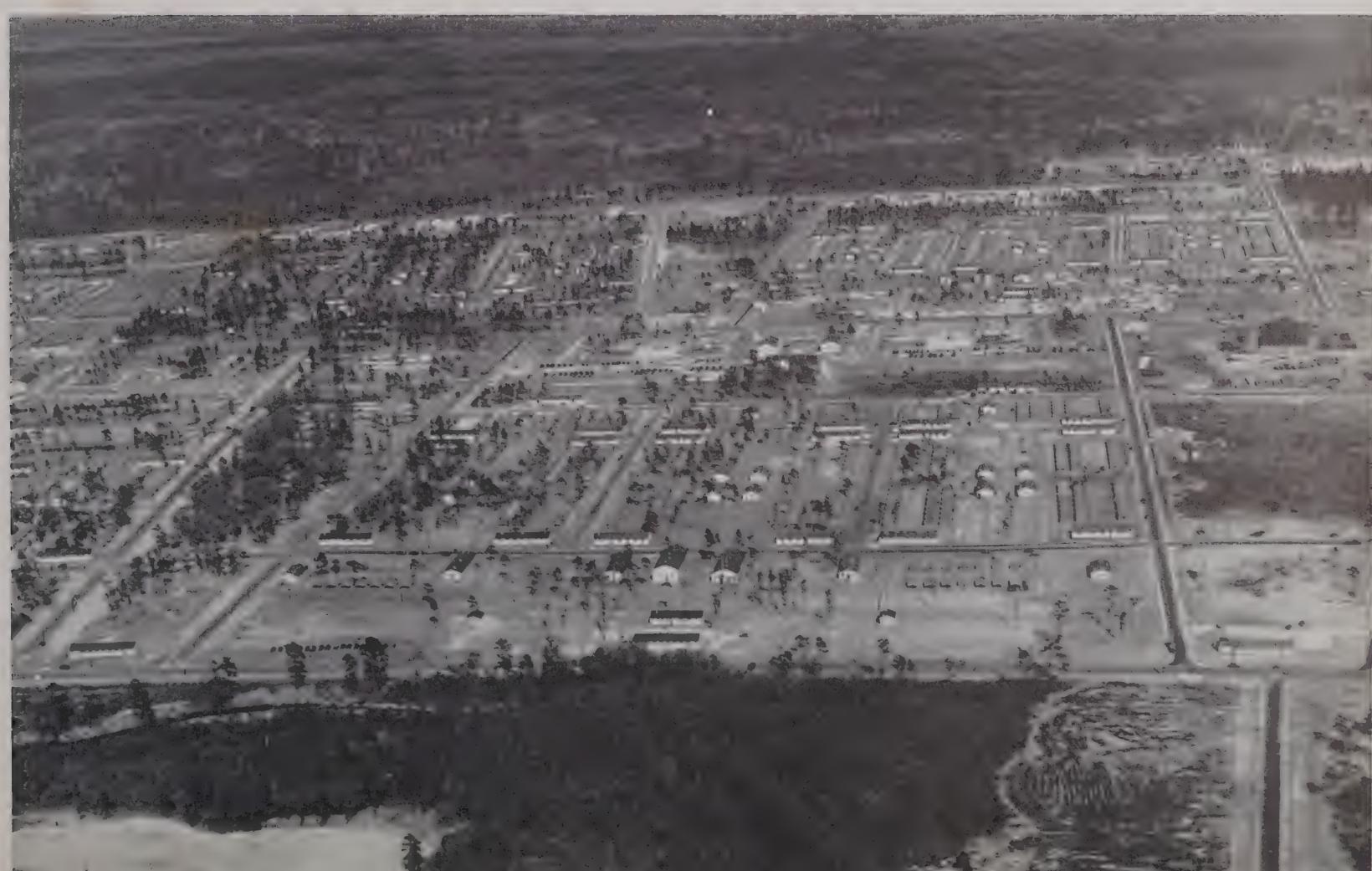
156TH INFANTRY AREA





167TH INFANTRY AREA

114TH FIELD ARTILLERY AREA





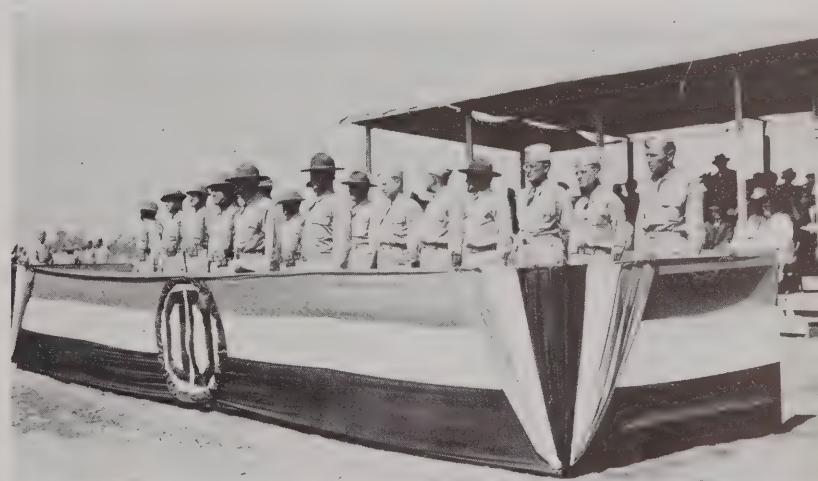
116TH AND 117TH FIELD ARTILLERY AREA



106TH ENGINEERS AND 106TH MEDICAL REGIMENT AREA



# 31st Division Reviewed





# 31ST DIVISION REVIEW



THE  
NATIONAL GUARD

*A Component of*

THE ARMY

*of*

THE UNITED STATES



**FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT**

The President of the United States  
Commander-in-Chief

### THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The Constitution gives to Congress the power to raise and support armies and designates the President as Commander in Chief. By the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as later amended by other laws, Congress constituted the Army of the United States in six components: the Regular Army, the National Guard of the United States, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Organized Reserves, and the enlisted Reserve Corps. For simplicity only three components—the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves—will be generally referred to in this book.

### CONGRESS AND THE ARMY

Congress, under the Constitution, has the power to "raise and support armies" for the defense of our country. Thus Congress determines the size of the Army

and each of its three components, including the National Guard, and appropriates money each year to maintain the Military Establishment. The Senate and the House of Representatives each has a Committee on Military Affairs and a Committee on Appropriations. Practically all legislation affecting the Army of the United States, except appropriations, is referred by each House to its Committee on Military Affairs for study and report.

The National Guard and the other components of the Army consist of officers and enlisted men divided into combat arms, such as Infantry, Air Corps, and Field Artillery, and into services, such as the Medical Department and the Quartermaster Corps. Each arm, service, and bureau has a "Chief" in Washington. The arms, services and bureau are as follows:

ARMS: Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, Air Corps, Corps of Engineers, Signal Corps.

**SERVICES:** Adjutant General's Department, Inspector General's Department, Judge Advocate General's Department, Quartermaster Corps, Finance Department, Medical Department, Ordnance Department, Chemical Warfare Service, Corps of Chaplains.

**BUREAU:** National Guard Bureau.

In general, the arms do the actual fighting in battle, and the services assist the arms by supplying them with food, clothing, weapons, ammunition, and other supplies, and by furnishing transportation, medical care, and other assistance. The National Guard Bureau is described later.

### THE SECRETARY OF WAR

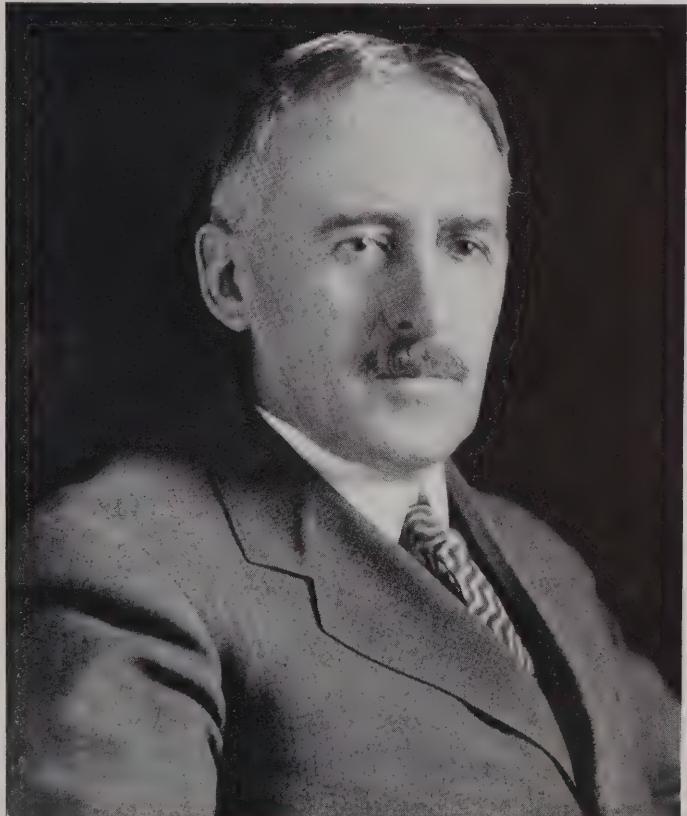
The Secretary of War is head of the War Department, charged with administering and managing the department in all of its functions, military and non-military. He supervises all estimates for appropriations for Army expenses, all expenditures of money appropriated by Congress for the support, transportation, and maintenance of the Army, and all expenditures for civil works placed under his direction by Congress. He carries out the provisions of the National Defense Act, and is responsible for the protection of our seacoast, our harbors, and our cities; for the development of improved weapons and equipment; for the instruction, discipline, and morale of all components and military training ac-

tivities of the Army; for the defense, maintenance, and operation of the Panama Canal; and for the administration, government, and defense of insular possessions that come under the War Department. The Secretary of War also directs the activities of the Corps of Engineers in forming and carrying out plans for controlling floods and improving waterways and harbors for navigation, and recommends plans for such improvements to Congress, and makes contracts for their execution.

### THE UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR

The Assistant Secretary of War is charged with supervision of the procurement of all military supplies for the Army of the United States, including the manufacture at Government arsenals or Government-owned factories of all supplies these arsenals and factories can produce economically. He is charged with insuring adequate provision for the mobilization of materiel and industrial organizations essential to wartime needs. He supervises and acts upon the purchase, lease, and sale of real estate under War Department control, including leases, licenses, and rights-of-way to others; the sale of surplus supplies, equipment, plants, and land or other facilities. He supervises and acts upon claims, foreign or domestic, by or against the War Department; clemency cases in litigation or remission of sentence by court-martial; matters relating to national cemeteries; activi-

HENRY STIMSON  
The Secretary of War



ROBERT PATTERSON  
The Undersecretary of War





GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL  
Chief of Staff  
United States Army



MAJOR GENERAL LESLEY J. McNAIR  
Chief of Staff  
General Headquarters

ties relating to the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and Civilian Marksmanship; permits for the construction of bridges and submarine cables; and the use of patent rights by the War Department and the Army.

#### THE CHIEF OF STAFF

The Chief of Staff is the immediate adviser to the Secretary of War on all military matters. He is charged by the Secretary of War with planning, developing, and executing the Army's program for national defense. As the agent of, and in the name of the Secretary of War, he issues orders to insure that the plans of the War Department are harmoniously executed by all branches and agencies in all components of the Army.

The Chief of Staff holds the temporary rank of general while in office. The chiefs of most arms, services, bureaus, and War Department General Staff divisions are major generals or brigadier generals.

#### THE GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

The nucleus of such an organization was created by order of the Secretary of War on July 26, 1940. It is established at the Army War College, Washington, D. C., with Major General Lesley J. McNair as Chief of Staff.

Its function is to decentralize the activities of the War Department by assisting the Chief of Staff in his dual capacity as Chief of Staff of the Army and as Commanding General of the Field Forces. Working in co-operation with all War Department agencies, the GHQ directs and supervises the training of all troops located in the continental United States, including mobile and harbor defense troops, the GHQ Air Force and the newly created Armored Force.

#### THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

The Chief of the National Guard Bureau is the head of that bureau of the War Department which is charged with the administration of approved War Department policies for the National Guard not in the service of the United States, and with general administrative control of all War Department activities incident to the relationship established by law and custom between such National Guard and the Federal Government, except when the Secretary of War definitely assigns such activities elsewhere. His primary aim is the development of the National Guard to a state of high efficiency, ready for immediate induction into the Army of the United States upon the occurrence of an emergency requiring it.

The National Guard Bureau is the part of the War Department through which the Secretary of War keeps

in constant touch with the whole National Guard. The Chief of the National Guard Bureau is an officer of the National Guard appointed by the President to active duty for four years with the rank of major general. As his assistants he has 30 officers of various arms and services from the Regular Army and the National Guard.

The National Guard Bureau keeps records dealing with the National Guard in time of peace. It estimates the amount of money needed each year for Guard expenses. It recommends to the Secretary of War how the total of National Guard appropriations should be divided among the States and Territories, and the District of Columbia. It also explains the policies and plans of the War Department to the National Guard; and it prepares regulations and makes suggestions of many kinds looking toward National Guard improvement and development.

On January 30, 1940, Major General John F. Williams, NG-US (Missouri National Guard), took office as the Chief of the National Guard Bureau. General Williams had completed just prior to his appointment as Chief of the National Guard Bureau a tour of active duty in the Bureau as Chief of the Personnel Division.

### THE NATIONAL GUARD

The National Guard, by the executive order of September 8, 1939, was increased to an authorized strength of approximately 15,000 officers and 235,000 enlisted men. It is made up of citizens of the United States who are so interested in national defense that they desire to take an active part in military affairs in addition to managing their own private ones.

There are National Guard units in every one of the 48 States, in Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, and in the District of Columbia. These units are distributed in 1,500 different stations. Like the Regular forces, the



JOHN F. WILLIAMS

Major General  
The Chief, National Guard Bureau

National Guard contains units of all the different arms and services that go to form a modern army.

There is a long tradition behind the National Guard. Even before the Colonies became States, some of them had their own active units of organized volunteers. In all of our wars, the States have given many such units to our fighting armies. Indeed, their part in every war in the history of the United States has been of highest importance.

### NATIONAL GUARDSMEN ON MOTOR MARCH



The National Guard has not always been a part of our national forces. Originally it was composed of troops separately formed and trained by each State, and entirely under State control. It came under the Federal control only in times of emergency. Each State trained and equipped its regiments in its own way. Even the uniforms were different.

In 1903, however, the National Guard came, by act of Congress, much closer in touch with our National Government and our Regular forces. Since that law was passed, the National Guard has had the same kind of service uniform and equipment as the Regular Army and has followed the same methods of training. The law of 1903 also gave authority for the National Guard to have officers of the Regular Army as instructors, and for the Guard to join with Regular Army units at camps for field training.

Later acts of Congress, especially the National Defense Act of 1920 and the National Guard Status Bill of 1933, have made the National Guard one of the three main components of our armed land forces. These laws have established what is known as the National Guard of the United States as distinguished from the National Guard. Officers of the National Guard who meet certain standards of age, physical condition, and professional ability generally similar to those required in the Regular Army, are then "federally recognized" and appointed as officers in the National Guard of the United States which makes them officers in the Army of the United States. Practically all officers of the National Guard are so appointed. To the extent provided for from time to time by appropriations for this specific purpose, the President may order officers of the National Guard of the United States to active duty in an emergency at any time and for the period of the emergency, subject to the qualification that, except in time of emergency expressly declared by Congress, no officer of the National Guard of the United States shall be employed on active duty for more than fifteen days in

any one calendar year without his own consent. The Governor of a State, of course, can order the National Guard of his State to active duty for training and other purposes in accordance with the laws of that State. All members of the National Guard take an oath to bear true allegiance to the United States and to their own State, and to obey the orders of the President of the United States and the Governor of their own State. In consequence of this obligation, they are not only liable to Federal call or order in a national emergency, but to call within their own States in times of local disaster or danger.

### CALL

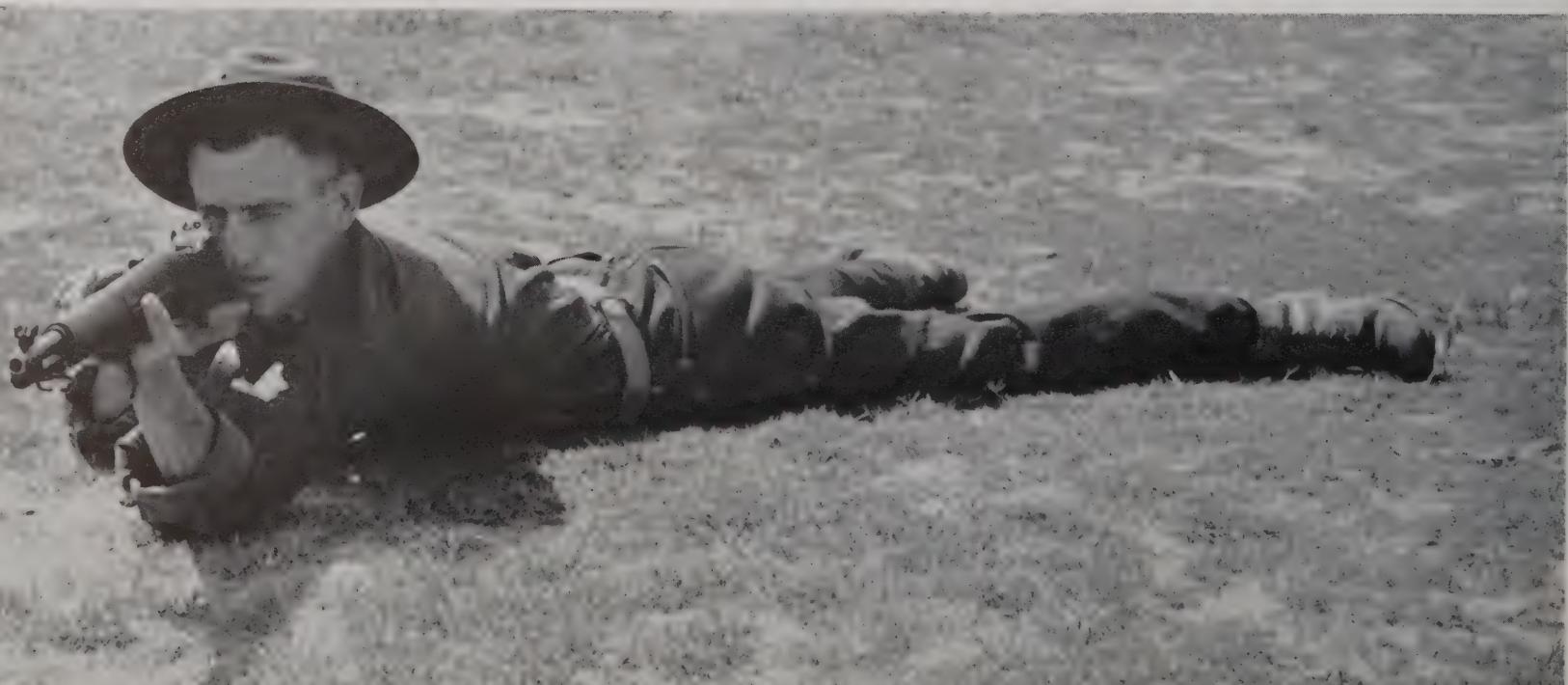
Perhaps, this somewhat complicated matter will be understood more clearly when it is remembered that under Presidential "Call," the National Guard is, in a sense, borrowed from the Governors of the States and Territories, and used to repel invasion, put down rebellion, or enforce the laws of the Union. No action by Congress is necessary. The National Guard units thus borrowed do become a part of the Army of the United States while they are in the national service, but State authorities still exercise control over such matters as promotion of officers and recruiting of enlisted men.

### ORDER

Under a Presidential "order" the National Guard of the United States, already a part of the Army of the United States, comes instantaneously into active military service. There must be a war or equivalent national emergency declared by Congress. The National Guard immediately loses its status as State troops under an "order," although this status is simply in abeyance. When the war or other emergency is over, the units have to be returned to the States from which they came. All units and individuals then resume their purely peacetime State status.

The National Guard Divisions thus *ordered* or to be *ordered* into the active military service of the United

F I R I N G G A R A N D R I F L E F R O M P R O N E P O S I T I O N





155-MM. HOWITZER FIELD ARTILLERY ENTERING CAMP AREA

States by virtue of the authority conferred upon the President by Public Resolution 96, 76th Congress, approved August 27, 1940, and the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended (39 Stat. 166), will be enumerated later.

During the World War, National Guard units of the various States and Territories contributed almost half a million men to the Army. Two out of every five divisions that went to France were National Guard units, and by far the greater part of these saw service on the field of battle.

The National Guard receives money by annual appropriation from Congress for many of its needs. These funds provide arms and other equipment, uniforms, motor vehicles, horses, and airplanes, provide for the construction and repair of certain buildings at camps, and for sending officers to the service schools of the Regular Army for courses of training, and for many other needs. It receives money from the States for the building and upkeep of armories and camps, for extra field training pay and extra pay in times of State emergency, and for numerous other expenses.

At their home stations the units of the National Guard assemble at least one night a week for active training. They meet in armories provided by their States not only as drill halls but as places where arms and equipment can be safely kept. Often, too, there are meetings of a social kind, for there is relaxation within the brotherhood of arms, as well as hard work.

In the summer the National Guard goes to camps for field training. These may be purely State camps composed entirely of National Guard troops, or Guard units may join with parts of the Regular Army in large maneuvers. This summer training usually lasts for two weeks. An important part of it is the actual travel from home station to camp by marching, by motors, or by

train, which gives practice in troop movement for field service. Similar field training may be held at other times of the year.

Officers of the Guard also prepare themselves for their part in national defense by attending military schools. Selected officers go each year to the service schools of the Regular Army. Many others attend officers' schools in their own units, or study the correspondence lessons of the Army Extension Courses, or otherwise improve their military knowledge.

Members of the National Guard who find themselves unable to continue their active military training owing to pressure of business or other personal reasons may be transferred to the Inactive National Guard, and thus keep their contact with the Army. Members of the Inactive National Guard retain their grades and may be called to active duty in case of war to fill vacancies in National Guard units. Members of the Inactive National Guard may attend training with active National Guard units under regulations prescribed by the Chief

Coast Artillery 3-inch antiaircraft gun.





H O R S E C A V A L R Y P A S S I N G I N R E V I E W

of the National Guard Bureau. No transfer is permitted from the Inactive National Guard to an active status. Above the grade of first lieutenant the number of inactive members is limited to the number required to bring the officer personnel of the Guard to war strength.

For strategical military purposes the United States is divided into four Army areas, and for military administrative purposes into nine corps areas:

#### FIRST ARMY

*First Corps Area:* Headquarters at Boston, Mass.; Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

*Second Corps Area:* Headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y.; New Jersey, Delaware, New York.

*Third Corps Area:* Headquarters at Baltimore, Md.; Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia.

#### SECOND ARMY

*Fifth Corps Area:* Headquarters at Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio; Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky.

*Sixth Corps Area:* Headquarters at Chicago, Ill.; Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin.

#### THIRD ARMY

*Fourth Corps Area:* Headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.; North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana.

*Eighth Corps Area:* Headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.; Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona (in part).

#### FOURTH ARMY

*Seventh Corps Area:* Headquarters at Omaha, Nebr.; Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming.

*Ninth Corps Area:* Headquarters at Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.; Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Nevada, Arizona (in part), California, Alaska (attached).

The overseas departments are: The Hawaiian Department, the Philippine Department, the Panama Canal Department, and the Puerto Rican Department.

The National Guard is organized into divisions, brigades, regiments, and other units like the Regular Army. The units in each corps area come under the supervision of the corps area commander in time of

Battalion aid station.



Base hospital operating room.



peace, and automatically become part of his command when they are first ordered into the active military service of the United States in case of national emergency.

The National Guard Infantry divisions, and the States and corps areas in which they are located, are as follows:

<i>Corps Area</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>States</i>
I . . . . .	26th Division	Massachusetts.
I . . . . .	43rd Division	Connecticut, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont.
II . . . . .	27th Division	New York.
II . . . . .	44th Division	New Jersey, New York.
III . . . . .	28th Division	Pennsylvania.
III . . . . .	29th Division	Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania.
IV . . . . .	30th Division	Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.
IV . . . . .	31st Division	Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi.
V . . . . .	37th Division	Ohio.
V . . . . .	38th Division	Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia.
VI . . . . .	32nd Division	Michigan, Wisconsin.
VI . . . . .	33rd Division	Illinois.
VII . . . . .	34th Division	Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota.
VII . . . . .	35th Division	Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska.
VIII . . . . .	36th Division	Texas.
VIII . . . . .	45th Division	Arizona, Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico.
IX . . . . .	40th Division	California, Utah.
IX . . . . .	41st Division	Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming.

The National Guard Cavalry organizations are distributed in the States and corps areas as follows:

<i>Corps Area</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>States</i>
II . . . . .	101st Cavalry (H-Mecz)	New York
II . . . . .	102nd Cavalry (H-Mecz)	New Jersey
III . . . . .	104th Cavalry (H-Mecz)	Pennsylvania
VI . . . . .	106th Cavalry (H-Mecz)	Illinois
V . . . . .	107th Cavalry (H-Mecz)	Ohio
VII . . . . .	113th Cavalry (H-Mecz)	Iowa
IX . . . . .	115th Cavalry (H-Mecz)	Wyoming
VIII . . . . .	56th Cavalry Brigade (H)	Texas

There are many other National Guard units, which are not a part of numbered divisions, located in most of the States shown in the above table, in New Hampshire, Delaware, and Arkansas, and in Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

Units of the National Guard, like those of the Regular Army and the Organized Reserves, are designated by numbers. Regiments have, in general, numbers between 100 and 300, and infantry divisions have numbers between 26 and 75. Others may use their old names in addition to their new numbers, for example, the Washington Artillery, which is the One Hundred and Forty-first Field Artillery (Louisiana National Guard).

## THE ARMS

The arms—the fighting units—of our Army are: the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, Air Corps, Corps of Engineers, and Signal Corps.



Above: Non-commissioned officers study a situation map.



Above: .50 caliber machine gun crew awaits enemy.

Below: Infantry scout, with hat camouflaged, takes refuge in high grass.





Along a country road, horse cavalry heads for the front to contact enemy forces.



Cavalry scout cars in maneuvers.

The Infantry is the principal combat arm, though the Cavalry also comes into direct personal contact with the enemy on the ground and the Air Corps with him in the air. The Cavalry and the Air Corps have also the task of going out ahead of the other elements of the Army to locate the enemy and gain first contact with his forces, and after that to watch closely what the hostile army does and where it moves. The Air Corps, in addition, flies long distances to bomb the supply centers and other rear installations of the enemy, thus to interfere with and delay his operations.

The guns and howitzers of Field Artillery add their strong supporting fires to the bullets and shells of Infantry and Cavalry to defeat an enemy in battle. The antiaircraft guns of Coast Artillery attack all enemy planes that come within sight and range, and the coast defense guns of this same arm share with the Navy and with the Army Air Corps the vital task of protecting our shores from any possible attempts at a hostile landing.

The Engineers plan and help to build the field fortifications of part or all of the Army when it goes on the defensive, and help it to move readily from place to place by building and repairing roads and bridges. This arm has many other engineering duties such as making maps and constructing buildings and railways. The

Signal Corps keeps the different units of the Army in constant touch, during battle and campaign, through radio, telegraph, telephone, messengers, and other communication means.

The arms, assisted by the services, cooperate to the utmost in war to defeat the enemy, and in peace to prepare all components of the Army of the United States for an efficient and adequate defense of our country. At the same time, each arm has its own long-standing traditions. Among them is a fine rivalry in excellence at arms as well as a genuine spirit of close cooperation in all the modern activities of a major army.

### THE INFANTRY

The Infantry is the main fighting part of an army. It fights on foot and in tanks. It can maneuver and fight, attack and defend, on all kinds of ground. In battle, Infantry usually has the main task. With the support of other arms, it moves against the enemy and overcomes him; it gains ground and holds it. If the enemy attacks in force the defensive firmness and fire-power of Infantry are the final means of stopping him and driving him back again.

The peace strength of Infantry units is roughly two-thirds their war strength.

Chow line at maneuvers.



Ordnance repair truck.





## INFANTRYMEN ADVANCING ACROSS FIELD

The chief weapons of Infantry are the shoulder rifle with its bayonet, the tank, and the machine gun. Other Infantry weapons, all of them important in warfare, are the hand grenade, the caliber .30 automatic rifle, the pistol, the caliber .50 and the 37-mm. (antitank) guns, and the 60- and 81-mm. mortars.

The following table gives the characteristics of all Infantry weapons except the bayonet and the tank:

### CHARACTERISTICS OF INFANTRY WEAPONS

Weapon	Caliber	Maxi- mum range	Rate of fire	Weight of ammuni- tion (per unit)	Weight per rounds	Length inches	Length yards	Weight pounds	Weight min.
Rifle, M 1903	.30	5,500	8.4	7-10	1 ounce				
Rifle M1 (semiautomatic)	.30	5,500	9.4	15-30	1 ounce				
Automatic rifle	.30	5,500	17.1	150	1 ounce				
Machine gun	.30	5,500	82.0	525	1 ounce				
Antitank gun	.50	7,500	128.0	500	4 ounces				
37-mm. (antitank) gun	.37	7,500	850.0	30	4 pounds				
60-mm. mortar	.24	1,300	51.4	30-35	2.4 pounds				
81-mm. mortar	.32	3,280	134.0	30-35	7.2 & 15.8 pounds				
Pistol	.45	1,600	2.4	-----	1.5 ounces				
Hand grenade	-----	50	-----	-----	1.3 pounds				

There are 80 Infantry Regiments in the National Guard. Their numerical designations, composition and States to which they belong are given in the table which follows:

### INFANTRY BRIGADES

Unit	Division	State
51st Infantry Brigade	26th Div.	Massachusetts
52nd Infantry Brigade	26th Div.	Massachusetts
53rd Infantry Brigade	27th Div.	New York
54th Infantry Brigade	27th Div.	New York
55th Infantry Brigade	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
56th Infantry Brigade	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
57th Infantry Brigade	44th Div.	New Jersey
58th Infantry Brigade	29th Div.	Maryland
59th Infantry Brigade	30th Div.	Georgia-S.C.

60th Infantry Brigade	30th Div.	North Carolina
61st Infantry Brigade	31st Div.	La.-Miss.
62nd Infantry Brigade	31st Div.	Ala.-Fla.
63rd Infantry Brigade	32nd Div.	Michigan
64th Infantry Brigade	32nd Div.	Wisconsin
65th Infantry Brigade	33rd Div.	Illinois
66th Infantry Brigade	33rd Div.	Illinois
67th Infantry Brigade	34th Div.	Iowa
68th Infantry Brigade	34th Div.	Minn.-N.D.
69th Infantry Brigade	35th Div.	Kansas-Nebr.
70th Infantry Brigade	35th Div.	Missouri
71st Infantry Brigade	36th Div.	Texas
72nd Infantry Brigade	36th Div.	Texas
73rd Infantry Brigade	37th Div.	Ohio
74th Infantry Brigade	37th Div.	Ohio
75th Infantry Brigade	38th Div.	Kentucky
76th Infantry Brigade	38th Div.	Indiana
79th Infantry Brigade	40th Div.	California
80th Infantry Brigade	40th Div.	California
81st Infantry Brigade	41st Div.	Washington
82nd Infantry Brigade	41st Div.	Oregon
85th Infantry Brigade	43rd Div.	Connecticut
86th Infantry Brigade	43rd Div.	Maine
87th Infantry Brigade	44th Div.	New York
88th Infantry Brigade	29th Div.	Virginia
89th Infantry Brigade	45th Div.	Ariz.-Colo.
90th Infantry Brigade	45th Div.	Oklahoma
92nd Infantry Brigade	45th Div.	Insular Pos. Puerto Rico

### INFANTRY REGIMENTS

Unit	Division	State
71st Infantry	44th Div.	New York
101st Infantry	26th Div.	Massachusetts
102nd Infantry	43rd Div.	Connecticut
103rd Infantry	43rd Div.	Maine
104th Infantry	26th Div.	Massachusetts
105th Infantry	27th Div.	New York
106th Infantry	27th Div.	New York
108th Infantry	27th Div.	New York
109th Infantry	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
110th Infantry	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
111th Infantry	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
112th Infantry	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
113th Infantry	44th Div.	New Jersey
114th Infantry	44th Div.	New Jersey
115th Infantry	29th Div.	Maryland
116th Infantry	29th Div.	Virginia



### INFANTRY PASSING IN REVIEW

117th Infantry	36th Div.	Tennessee	153rd Infantry	31st Div.	Arkansas
118th Infantry	30th Div.	South Carolina	155th Infantry	31st Div.	Mississippi
120th Infantry	30th Div.	North Carolina	156th Infantry	31st Div.	Louisiana
121st Infantry	30th Div.	Georgia	157th Infantry	45th Div.	Colorado
124th Infantry	31st Div.	Florida	158th Infantry	45th Div.	Arizona
125th Infantry	32nd Div.	Michigan	159th Infantry	40th Div.	California
126th Infantry	32nd Div.	Michigan	160th Infantry	40th Div.	California
127th Infantry	32nd Div.	Wisconsin	161st Infantry	41st Div.	Washington
128th Infantry	32nd Div.	Wisconsin	162nd Infantry	41st Div.	Oregon
129th Infantry	33rd Div.	Illinois	163rd Infantry	41st Div.	Montana
130th Infantry	33rd Div.	Illinois	164th Infantry	34th Div.	North Dakota
131st Infantry	33rd Div.	Illinois	165th Infantry	27th Div.	New York
132nd Infantry	33rd Div.	Illinois	166th Infantry	37th Div.	Ohio
133rd Infantry	34th Div.	Iowa	167th Infantry	31st Div.	Alabama
134th Infantry	35th Div.	Nebraska	168th Infantry	34th Div.	Iowa
135th Infantry	34th Div.	Minnesota	169th Infantry	43rd Div.	Connecticut
137th Infantry	35th Div.	Kansas	172nd Infantry	43rd Div.	Vermont
138th Infantry	35th Div.	Missouri	174th Infantry	44th Div.	New York
140th Infantry	35th Div.	Missouri	175th Infantry	29th Div.	Maryland
141st Infantry	36th Div.	Texas	176th Infantry	29th Div.	Virginia
142nd Infantry	36th Div.	Texas	179th Infantry	45th Div.	Oklahoma
143rd Infantry	36th Div.	Texas	180th Infantry	45th Div.	Oklahoma
144th Infantry	36th Div.	Texas	181st Infantry	26th Div.	Massachusetts
145th Infantry	37th Div.	Ohio	182nd Infantry	26th Div.	Massachusetts
147th Infantry	37th Div.	Ohio	184th Infantry	40th Div.	California
148th Infantry	37th Div.	Ohio	185th Infantry	40th Div.	California
149th Infantry	38th Div.	Kentucky	186th Infantry	41st Div.	Oregon
150th Infantry	38th Div.	West Virginia	201st Infantry	G.H.Q. Res.	West Virginia
151st Infantry	38th Div.	Indiana	295th Infantry	Insular Pos.	Puerto Rico
152nd Infantry	38th Div.	Indiana	296th Infantry	Insular Pos.	Puerto Rico

During maneuvers: (Left) Infantry on night march. (Right) Infantry machine gun guarding bridgehead.





### CAVALRY PICKET LINES

297th Infantry . . . . .	Insular Pos. Alaska
298th Infantry . . . . .	Insular Pos. Hawaii
299th Infantry . . . . .	Insular Pos. Hawaii
372nd Infantry (Rifle) (Colored)	G.H.Q. . . D.C.-Md.-Mass.-N.J.-Ohio

MILITARY POLICE BATTALION  
101st Military Police Battalion . G.H.Q. . . New York

Unit	Division	State
26th Military Police Company .	26th Div.	Massachusetts
27th Military Police Company .	27th Div.	New York
28th Military Police Company .	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
29th Military Police Company .	29th Div.	Dist. of Col.
30th Military Police Company .	30th Div.	Georgia
31st Military Police Company .	31st Div.	Alabama
32nd Military Police Company .	32nd Div.	Wisconsin
33rd Military Police Company .	33rd Div.	Michigan
34th Military Police Company .	34th Div.	Minnesota
35th Military Police Company .	35th Div.	Kansas
36th Military Police Company .	36th Div.	Texas
37th Military Police Company .	37th Div.	Ohio
38th Military Police Company .	38th Div.	Kentucky
40th Military Police Company .	40th Div.	California
41st Military Police Company .	41st Div.	Wyoming
43rd Military Police Company .	43rd Div.	Connecticut
44th Military Police Company .	44th Div.	New Jersey
45th Military Police Company .	45th Div.	Oklahoma

The Infantry is now being equipped with fast modern tanks, which carry substantial armor and machine guns. They can move about 35 miles an hour on roads and rapidly across fields, and can go at a good rate over rough ground. Tanks are organized into separate Infantry units of their own. Tank organizations in the National Guard and the States to which they belong are shown below:

#### TANK BATTALIONS

Unit	Division	State
191st Tank Battalion . . . . .	Army Trs. 1st Army	N.Y.-Mass.-Va.-Conn.
192nd Tank Battalion . . . . .	Army Trs. 2nd Army	Wis.-Ill.-Ohio-Ky.
193rd Tank Battalion . . . . .	Army Trs. 3rd Army	Ga.-Ala.-Tex.-Colo.
194th Tank Battalion . . . . .	Army Trs. 4th Army	Minn.-Mo.-Calif.-Wash.

#### ANTITANK BATTALION

Unit	Division	State
101st Antitank Battalion . . . . .	G.H.Q. . .	New York
102nd Antitank Battalion . . . . .	G.H.Q. . .	New York

103rd Antitank Battalion . . . . .	G.H.Q. . .	Washington
104th Antitank Battalion . . . . .	G.H.Q. . .	New Mexico
105th Antitank Battalion . . . . .	G.H.Q. . .	Pennsylvania

### THE CAVALRY

The Cavalry is a fast-moving fighting arm. It is divided into two kinds—Horse Cavalry, and Mechanized Cavalry which moves and fights in armored cars and in combat cars that are much like tanks. Horse Cavalry, when it comes in contact with the enemy, usually dismounts and fights on foot like Infantry. Cavalry on Horse charges at the enemy when it surprises small groups of his forces.

The Cavalry has many tasks in war. Not only does it join the other fighting arms in direct attacks upon the enemy; it also precedes the main army, exploring the ground ahead of it, driving back the enemy's Cavalry or other advance troops, and reconnoitering to find the enemy's main forces.

The weapons of the Cavalry include the pistol, semi-automatic rifle, caliber .30 air-cooled machine gun, caliber .30 water-cooled machine gun, caliber .45 sub-machine gun, caliber .50 machine gun, 37-mm. gun, and 60-mm. and 81-mm. mortars. These weapons are much the same as the corresponding Infantry weapons. In addition, there are a large number of combat vehicles known as scout cars, mortar carriers, combat cars and motorcycles.

#### CAVALRY BRIGADES

Unit	Division	State
56th Cav. Brig. . . . .	G.H.Q. Res.	Texas

#### CAVALRY REGIMENTS

Unit	Division	State
101st Cavalry (H-Mecz) . . . . .	Corps	New York
102nd Cavalry (H-Mecz) . . . . .	Corps	New Jersey
104th Cavalry (H-Mecz) . . . . .	Corps	Pennsylvania
106th Cavalry (H-Mecz) . . . . .	Corps	Illinois



CAVALRY ON THE MARCH

107th Cavalry (H-Mecz) . . . . .	Corps . . . . .	Ohio
112th Cavalry . . . . .	G.H.Q. . . . .	Texas
113th Cavalry (H-Mecz) . . . . .	Corps . . . . .	Iowa
115th Cavalry (H-Mecz) . . . . .	Corps . . . . .	Wyoming
124th Cavalry . . . . .	G.H.Q. . . . .	Texas

Our Horse-Mechanized Regiments, generally referred to as Corps Reconnaissance Regiments (characteristic of the duty which they are designed to perform) are designated, one for each Army Corps. They are composed of a Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, a Service Troop and two squadrons. The first squadron is a horse squadron of three troops with Portee equipment for transporting the horse squadron rapidly when suitable roads permit. The second squadron is mechanized and consists of two reconnaissance troops of scout cars and a motorcycle troop. The National Guard has seven Horse-Mechanized Regiments and one brigade of Horse Cavalry. The numerical designations of these regiments and the States to which they belong are as given in the table above.

### THE FIELD ARTILLERY

In battle the Field Artillery fires its accurate and powerful weapons in support of the main fighting arms, the Infantry and the Cavalry. The Field Artillery does not fight alone, but is equipped to defend itself against direct attack by the enemy from the air or on the ground. It gives its strong support to the other arms in battle through the fire power of its cannons, known as guns and howitzers. Its guns fire shells which do not rise far above the earth; its howitzers fire shells which

curve high into the air and can thus reach targets protected from the fire of guns by such obstacles as hills.

The light artillery of our Army includes the 75-mm. (approximately 3-inch) gun, the 75-mm. howitzer, and the 105-mm. howitzer, which may be horse-drawn or truck-drawn; the 75-mm. howitzer may also be pack-carried. These weapons can be moved rapidly from place to place, and can be put in position, ready to fire, in less than a minute. Light artillery is used mainly in direct support of Infantry and Cavalry units. Our medium Artillery is the 155-mm. (approximately 6-inch) howitzer, which is truck-drawn and almost as fast in movement and action as Light Artillery. Classed as Heavy Artillery are the 155-mm. guns, 8-inch howitzers, and 240-mm. howitzers. It takes 1 to 6 hours to emplace and prepare these heavy weapons for firing. They are drawn by heavy tractors.

In detail the characteristics of these weapons are:

Caliber (millimeters)	Type	Range Yards	Weight in travel Pounds		Weight of shell Pounds
			15	33	
75 . . . . .	Howitzer (pack)	9,500	1,470	15	
75 . . . . .	Gun, model M2	13,600	3,650	15	
105 . . . . .	Howitzer . . . . .	12,140	5,750	33	
155 . . . . .	do . . . . .	12,400	8,960	95	
155 . . . . .	Gun . . . . .	26,000	30,700	95	
240 . . . . .	Howitzer . . . . .	16,400	58,600	345	
8 (inch) . . . . .	do . . . . .	18,700	29,600	200	

The Field Artillery is organized into batteries, battalions, and brigades. There are 78 Field Artillery Regiments in the National Guard at the present time. The numerical designations of these regiments, their

composition and the States to which they belong are as given in the table which follows:

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADES

Unit	Division	State
51st Field Artillery Brigade	26th Div.	Massachusetts
52nd Field Artillery Brigade	27th Div.	New York
53rd Field Artillery Brigade	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
54th Field Artillery Brigade	29th Div.	Virginia
55th Field Artillery Brigade	30th Div.	Georgia
56th Field Artillery Brigade	31st Div.	Fla., Ala., Miss.
57th Field Artillery Brigade	32nd Div.	Wisconsin
58th Field Artillery Brigade	33rd Div.	Illinois
59th Field Artillery Brigade	34th Div.	Minnesota
60th Field Artillery Brigade	35th Div.	Kansas
61st Field Artillery Brigade	36th Div.	Texas
62nd Field Artillery Brigade	37th Div.	Ohio
63rd Field Artillery Brigade	38th Div.	Kentucky
65th Field Artillery Brigade	40th Div.	Utah
66th Field Artillery Brigade	41st Div.	Washington
68th Field Artillery Brigade	43rd Div.	Maine-Rhode Island
69th Field Artillery Brigade	44th Div.	New Jersey
70th Field Artillery Brigade	45th Div.	Oklahoma
71st Field Artillery Brigade	Corps Troops	New York
72nd Field Artillery Brigade (Corps)	Corps Troops	Michigan
73rd Field Artillery Brigade (Corps)	Corps Troops	Pennsylvania
74th Field Artillery Brigade	Corps Troops	Georgia
75th Field Artillery Brigade	Corps Troops	Tennessee
76th Field Artillery Brigade (Corps)	Corps Troops	California

FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENTS

Units	Division	State
101st Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	26th Div.	Massachusetts
102nd Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	26th Div.	Massachusetts
103rd Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	43rd Div.	Rhode Island
104th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	27th Div.	New York
105th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	27th Div.	New York
106th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	27th Div.	New York
107th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
108th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
109th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
110th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	29th Div.	Maryland
111th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	29th Div.	Virginia
112th Field Artillery (Horse-Drawn)	GHQ	New Jersey
113th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	30th Div.	North Carolina
114th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	31st Div.	Mississippi
115th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	30th Div.	Tennessee
116th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	31st Div.	Florida
117th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	31st Div.	Alabama
118th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	30th Div.	Georgia
119th Field Artillery (155-mm Gun)	Corps Troops	Michigan
120th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	32nd Div.	Wisconsin
121st Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	32nd Div.	Wisconsin
122nd Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	33rd Div.	Illinois
123rd Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	33rd Div.	Illinois
124th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	33rd Div.	Illinois
125th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	34th Div.	Minnesota
126th Field Artillery (75-mm Trk-D)	32nd Div.	Wisconsin
127th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	35th Div.	Kansas
128th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	GHQ Res.	Missouri
130th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	35th Div.	Kansas
131st Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	36th Div.	Texas
132nd Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	36th Div.	Texas
133rd Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	36th Div.	Texas
134th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	37th Div.	Ohio
135th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	37th Div.	Ohio
136th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	37th Div.	Ohio
138th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	38th Div.	Kentucky
139th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	38th Div.	Indiana
141st Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	Corps Troops	Louisiana
142nd Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	GHQ	Arkansas
143rd Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	40th Div.	California
144th Field Artillery (155-mm Gun)	Corps Troops	California
145th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	40th Div.	Utah
146th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	41st Div.	Washington
147th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	GHQ Res.	South Dakota
148th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	41st Div.	Idaho
150th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	38th Div.	Indiana
151st Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	34th Div.	Minnesota
152nd Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	43rd Div.	Maine
156th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	44th Div.	New York
157th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	44th Div.	New Jersey



FIELD ARTILLERY IN ACTION



Trains bring 155-mm. guns to the combat area.

F I E L D   A R T I L L E R Y M E N   F I R I N G   7 5 - M M .   G U N



158th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	45th Div.	Oklahoma, Ariz.
160th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	45th Div.	Oklahoma
161st Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	35th Div.	Kansas
162nd Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	Insular Pos.	Puerto Rico
165th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	44th Div.	New Jersey
166th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	Corps Troops	Pennsylvania
168th Field Artillery (155-mm Gun)	Corps Troops	Colorado
172nd Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	Corps Troops	New Hampshire
176th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	29th Div.	Pennsylvania
177th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	Corps Troops	Michigan
178th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	GHQ Res.	South Carolina
179th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	Corps	Georgia
180th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	26th Div.	Massachusetts
181st Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	Corps Troops	Tennessee
182nd Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	Corps Troops	Michigan
183rd Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	Corps Troops	Idaho
184th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	GHQ	Illinois
185th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	34th Div.	Iowa
186th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	Corps Troops	New York
187th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	Corps Troops	New York
188th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	Corps Troops	North Dakota
189th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	45th Div.	Oklahoma
190th Field Artillery (155-mm Gun)	Corps Troops	Pennsylvania
191st Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	Corps Troops	Tennessee
192nd Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	43rd Div.	Connecticut
218th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	41st Div.	Oregon
222nd Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	40th Div.	Utah
258th Field Artillery (155-mm Gun)	Corps Troops	New York

## THE COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

With its fixed and mobile guns capable of firing many miles to sea, the Coast Artillery Corps protects important parts of our shores—mainly the entrances to our largest harbors and ports—from approach by hostile landing forces and from bombardment by hostile navies. In this task of coast defense the Coast Artillery acts in close cooperation with the United States Navy.

The Coast Artillery also has units with powerful antiaircraft guns whose purpose is to protect our most important centers of population and industry, and the main headquarters and installations of our armies in the field, from the war planes of an enemy.

Thus Coast artillery regiments are of two main kinds—harbor defense and antiaircraft. Sometimes two or more regiments are formed into a brigade under a single commander.

The number of antiaircraft and harbor defense regi-



The ears of the anti-aircraft organization are the sound locators. ments of the National Guard, with their numerical designations and States of origin, are shown below:

COAST ARTILLERY BRIGADE		
Unit	Division	State
101st Coast Artillery Brigade	GHQ	Minnesota
102nd Coast Artillery Brigade	GHQ	New York

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS		
Unit	Division	State
197th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	New Hampshire
198th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Delaware
200th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	New Mexico
201st Coast Artillery (AA)	Insular Pos.	Puerto Rico
202nd Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Illinois
203rd Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Missouri
204th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Louisiana
205th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Washington
206th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Arkansas
207th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	New York
208th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Connecticut
209th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	New York
210th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Michigan
211th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Massachusetts
212th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	New York
213th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Pennsylvania
214th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Georgia
215th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Minnesota
216th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Minnesota
217th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Minnesota

### SEPARATE BATTALION, COAST ARTILLERY (AA)

Unit	Division	State
101st Separate Battalion, C. A. (AA)	GHQ	Georgia
102nd Separate Battalion, C. A. (AA)	GHQ	New York
103rd Separate Battalion, C. A. (AA)	GHQ	Kentucky
104th Separate Battalion, C. A. (AA)	GHQ	Alabama
105th Separate Battalion, C. A. (AA)	GHQ	Louisiana
106th Separate Battalion, C. A. (AA)	GHQ	Kentucky
107th Separate Battalion, C. A. (AA)	GHQ	So. Carolina
121st Separate Bn., C. A. (AA) (gun)	GHQ	Nevada
122nd Separate Battalion, C. A. (gun)	GHQ	New Jersey

### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS (Continued)

Unit	Division	State
240th Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor	Maine
241st Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor	Massachusetts
242nd Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor	Connecticut
243rd Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor	Rhode Island
244th Coast Artillery (155-mm gun T.D.)	Harbor	New York
245th Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor	New York
246th Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor	Virginia
248th Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor	Washington
249th Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor	Oregon
250th Coast Artillery (155-mm gun T.D.)	Harbor	California
251st Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	California
252nd Coast Artillery (155-mm gun T.D.)	Harbor	North Carolina
253rd Coast Artillery (155-mm gun)	Insular Pos.	Puerto Rico
260th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Dist. of Col.
261st Sep. C. A. Bn (H.D.) Type "D"	Harbor	Delaware
263rd Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor	South Carolina
265th Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor	Florida
369t Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	New York

## THE AIR CORPS

The Air Corps has three basic types of combat airplanes: pursuit, bombardment, and observation. In addition, there are three kinds of basic noncombatant air-





OBSERVATION PLANES ON THE LINE

planes: training, cargo and transport, and experimental. The training planes are of various types including primary, basic, and obsolescent service types. Transport and cargo airplanes are used to carry both troops and supplies. Experimental airplanes are those under development.

At the present time the National Guard is composed of 21 Observation Squadrons, located in various States of the Union. The numerical designations of these units, together with the States to which they belong, are as follows:

AIR CORPS

Unit	Division	State
101st Observation Squadron . . .	26th Div.	Massachusetts
102nd Observation Squadron . . .	27th Div.	New York
103rd Observation Squadron . . .	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
104th Observation Squadron . . .	29th Div.	Maryland
105th Observation Squadron . . .	30th Div.	Tennessee
106th Observation Squadron . . .	31st Div.	Alabama
107th Observation Squadron . . .	32nd Div.	Michigan
108th Observation Squadron . . .	33rd Div.	Illinois
109th Observation Squadron . . .	34th Div.	Minnesota
110th Observation Squadron . . .	35th Div.	Missouri
111th Observation Squadron . . .	36th Div.	Texas
112th Observation Squadron . . .	37th Div.	Ohio
113th Observation Squadron . . .	38th Div.	Indiana
115th Observation Squadron . . .	40th Div.	California
116th Observation Squadron . . .	41st Div.	Washington
118th Observation Squadron . . .	43rd Div.	Connecticut
119th Observation Squadron . . .	44th Div.	New Jersey
120th Observation Squadron . . .	GHQ . . .	Colorado
152nd Observation Squadron . . .	GHQ . . .	Rhode Island
153rd Observation Squadron . . .	GHQ . . .	Mississippi
154th Observation Squadron . . .	45th Div.	Arkansas

Nine additional National Guard Observation Squadrons are in the process of being organized. When the



Portable photo laboratory, Observation Squadron, in operation.

organization of these additional units has been completed, the National Guard will have a total of 30 Observation Squadrons.

OBSERVATION SQUADRONS

Unit	Division	State
121st Observation Squadron . . .	Army Troops, 1st Army . . .	D.C.
122nd Observation Squadron . . .	Army Troops, 3rd Army . . .	Louisiana
123rd Observation Squadron . . .	Army Troops, 4th Army . . .	Oregon
124th Observation Squadron . . .	Army Troops, 4th Army . . .	Iowa
125th Observation Squadron . . .	Army Troops, 3rd Army . . .	Oklahoma
126th Observation Squadron . . .	Army Troops, 2nd Army . . .	Wisconsin
127th Observation Squadron . . .	Army Troops, 4th Army . . .	Kansas
128th Observation Squadron . . .	Army Troops, 3rd Army . . .	Georgia
129th Observation Squadron . . .	Insular Possession . . .	Alaska

Engineers erecting pontoon bridge.



Engineers in Assault Boats.



## THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS

The Corps of Engineers is the arm that furnishes technical engineering skill to the Army of the United States, in peace and war, and directs much Government engineering work of a nonmilitary or partly military kind. It is also a fighting arm. When a need for reserves of combat troops arises more pressing than the need for their engineering work, units of combat Engineers go into battle against the enemy like Infantry.

Engineer units are largely motorized. All have modern and efficient engineering equipment. A portable air compressor, equipment in each Engineer combat regiment, furnishes compressed air to operate a cross-cut saw, a hammer for breaking stone, and a pile driver.

Our small peacetime Corps of Engineers not only trains for its tasks in war but also furnishes skilled engineering personnel to direct rivers and harbors improvement, flood control, and other public works.

There are 20 Engineer Regiments in the National Guard. The numerical designations, their composition and the States to which each belongs, are as shown in the table given below:

ENGINEERS			
	Unit	Division	State
101st Engineer Regiment	(Combat)	26th Div.	Massachusetts
102nd Engineer Regiment	(Combat)	27th Div.	New York
103rd Engineer Regiment	(Combat)	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
104th Engineer Regiment	(Combat)	44th Div.	New Jersey
105th Engineer Regiment	(Combat)	30th Div.	North Carolina
106th Engineer Regiment	(Combat)	31st Div.	Miss.-Fla.
107th Engineer Regiment	(Combat)	32nd Div.	Michigan
108th Engineer Regiment	(Combat)	33rd Div.	Illinois
109th Engineer Regiment	(Combat)	34th Div.	South Dakota
110th Engineer Regiment	(Combat)	35th Div.	Missouri
111th Engineer Regiment	(Combat)	36th Div.	Texas
112th Engineer Regiment	(Combat)	37th Div.	Ohio
113th Engineer Regiment	(Combat)	38th Div.	Indiana
115th Engineer Regiment	(Combat)	40th Div.	Utah-California
116th Engineer Regiment	(Combat)	41st Div.	Idaho
118th Engineer Regiment	(Combat)	43rd Div.	Rhode Island
120th Engineer Regiment	(Combat)	45th Div.	New Mex.-Okla.
121st Engineer Regiment	(Combat)	29th Div.	D.C.
130th Engineers (Combat)	Insular Pos.		Puerto Rico
151st Engineer Regiment (Combat)	GHQ		Alabama

## THE SIGNAL CORPS

The Signal Corps trains the communication men of the Army. The Signal Corps speeds the Army's messages by motorcycle, airplane, homing pigeon, telephone, teletype, telegraph, and radio. It also develops, procures, and supplies signal, meteorological, and photographic equipment for the Army; and it produces photographs

Signal Corps lineman making telephone connection.



and moving pictures for purposes of training and for historical record.

In war, troops of the Signal Corps handle all signal communication at the headquarters of divisions and larger units and at the general headquarters of the whole Army. The Infantry, Cavalry, and Field Artillery install and operate their own signal communication systems in the forward battle areas.

In the National Guard there are 1 signal battalion, 18 Infantry division signal companies, 2 radio intelligence companies.

SIGNAL COMPANY		
Unit	Division	State
26th Signal Company	26th Div.	Massachusetts
27th Signal Company	27th Div.	New York
28th Signal Company	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
29th Signal Company	29th Div.	Virginia
30th Signal Company	30th Div.	North Carolina
31st Signal Company	31st Div.	Alabama
32nd Signal Company	32nd Div.	Michigan
33rd Signal Company	33rd Div.	Illinois
34th Signal Company	34th Div.	South Dakota
35th Signal Company	35th Div.	Kansas
36th Signal Company	36th Div.	Texas
37th Signal Company	37th Div.	Ohio
38th Signal Company	38th Div.	Indiana
40th Signal Company	40th Div.	California
41st Signal Company	41st Div.	Oregon
43rd Signal Company	43rd Div.	Rhode Island
44th Signal Company	44th Div.	New Jersey
45th Signal Company	45th Div.	Oklahoma

SIGNAL CORPS		
Unit	Division	State
101st Signal Battalion	Army Troops	1st Army
		New York
101st Radio Intelligence Co.	G.H.Q.	Pennsylvania
102nd Radio Intelligence Co.	G.H.Q.	California

## THE SERVICES

The "services" of the Army help the fighting arms. These branches relieve the fighting arms from the burden of such activities as supply, administration, and hospitalization. The Adjutant General's Department assists the Army's high commanders in issuing their orders and in the management of the Army's daily business in many important ways. The Inspector General's Department is the inspecting service and makes suggestions for the improvement of the Army. All legal mat-

Signal Company operating Division Message Center.





Quartermaster Regiment obtaining ration supplies at Division railhead.

ters in which the Army is concerned are attended to by the Judge Advocate General's Department. The Quartermaster Corps obtains and furnishes food, clothing, and equipment of various kinds. The immense supplies of arms and ammunition needed for national defense are obtained and distributed by the Ordnance Department and the Chemical Warfare Service. The Medical Department cares for the Army's sick and wounded and administers its hospitals. The Finance Department pays out and accounts for the funds Congress appropriates to support the Army. The Corps of Chaplains cares for the spiritual and moral needs of the Army. Like the arms, the services each has a chief with headquarters in Washington.

These branches are called "services" because they serve the fighting arms.

#### THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

The Adjutant General is charged with the duty of recording, authenticating, and communicating to troops and individuals in the military service of the United States all orders, instructions, and regulations issued by the Secretary of War through the Chief of Staff or otherwise. He arranges and preserves the records of the military establishment in his custody and of all War Department administrative business concerning those records.

He has many other important specific duties, such as recruiting, conducting examinations of candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy and issuing their appointments and publishing and distributing War Department Regulations, manuals, and other documents.

The Adjutants General of the States and Territories are State officers, responsible directly to the Governors. Most of them also hold Federal commissions in the

Army of the United States and thus also belong to the Adjutant General's Department, and perform both Federal and State duties. Their State offices, however, are not branches of the Adjutant General's Office in Washington.

In addition to the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories mentioned above, the Headquarters of each of the several National Guard Divisions include both officers and enlisted men who are assigned to the Adjutant General's Section of the Division. This personnel performs the administrative duties obtaining in the National Guard Division to which it belongs.

#### THE INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

The Inspector General's Department is an instrumentality placed at the disposal of the Secretary of War to assist him in the administration of the War Department and the Army of the United States. This assistance is furnished by means of periodic inspections and special investigations. The department consisted after June 30, 1939, of The Inspector General, with the rank of major general, and 64 commissioned assistants of the grades from major to colonel, all detailed in the department from various arms and services. In the National Guard and Officers' Reserve Corps, inspectors general are detailed in a similar manner. Twenty-seven warrant officers are on duty with the Inspector General's Department as assistants to corps area and department inspectors general. The department has no regularly assigned enlisted men.

The Inspector General's Office, located in Washington, D. C., operates directly under orders from the Secretary of War.

Each National Guard Division includes in its Headquarters an Inspector's Section to which both officer and enlisted personnel are assigned. The officer assigned to this section is known as the Inspector General of the Division.

#### THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

The Army of the United States has its own system of laws for carrying out military justice. The Army is also affected in many ways by laws that are not purely military. Hence it requires constant expert legal advice on nearly all kinds of law. The Judge Advocate General's Department is the legal advisory service of the Army.

The Judge Advocate General is legal adviser to the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, and the chiefs of the arms, services, and bureaus of the War Department. He supervises the system of military justice, and in his office the records of all important military trials are reviewed. The Judge Advocate General also attends to the legal side of business, property, and financial operations which come under the Secretary of War, and to legal questions grow-

ing out of the status, relations, and activities of the members of the Army. He is also the custodian of most documents which show titles to lands under War Department control. Each staff judge advocate at the headquarters of a corps area, department, division, or other command, is legal adviser to his commander. His duties correspond generally to those of the Judge Advocate General.

Each National Guard Division has officer and enlisted personnel assigned to the Judge Advocate's Section of Division Headquarters. This officer is usually a lawyer in civil life. He is known as the Judge Advocate of the Division.

### THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS

The three fundamental personal needs of a soldier, as of any other person, are food, clothing, and shelter. The Quartermaster Corps obtains, stores, and distributes supplies, and builds and maintains permanent and temporary housing for all the arms and services. It does not, however, supply weapons and ammunition, and certain other special items.

The well varied food that makes up the "ration" of the soldier (the food for one man for one day) is of a high grade. His daily meals are well balanced and prepared, and contain all the vitamins and calories necessary to good health. About 60 per cent of the food used by the Army, mainly staples, is purchased in large lots by Quartermaster depots and distributed to the Army posts from these depots. The other 40 per cent of the food, including fresh meats, eggs, milk, and vegetables, is bought on contracts made locally by the Quartermaster purchasing officers at each Army post. Fresh bread is furnished by the bakeries at each post which also make certain kinds of pastry. Pies and cakes, how-

Quartermaster issuing rations.



ever, are usually made by the cooks of the Army in their unit kitchens.

In the National Guard there are 18 Quartermaster Regiments, one in each of the Guard Infantry divisions.

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Unit	Division	State
101st Quartermaster Regiment	26th Div.	Massachusetts
102nd Quartermaster Regiment	27th Div.	New York
103rd Quartermaster Regiment	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
104th Quartermaster Regiment	29th Div.	Md.-D.C.-Va.
105th Quartermaster Regiment	30th Div.	S.C.-N.C.-Tenn.-Ga.
106th Quartermaster Regiment	31st Div.	Fla.-Ala.-La.-Miss.
107th Quartermaster Regiment	32nd Div.	Wisconsin
108th Quartermaster Regiment	33rd Div.	Illinois
109th Quartermaster Regiment	34th Div.	Iowa-Minn.-S.D.
110th Quartermaster Regiment	35th Div.	Nebraska
111th Quartermaster Regiment	36th Div.	Texas
112th Quartermaster Regiment	37th Div.	Ohio
113th Quartermaster Regiment	38th Div.	Ind.-Ky.
115th Quartermaster Regiment	40th Div.	California
116th Quartermaster Regiment	41st Div.	Wash.-Mont.-Wyo.
118th Quartermaster Regiment	43rd Div.	Conn.-Me.-R.I.-Vt.
119th Quartermaster Regiment	44th Div.	New Jersey
120th Quartermaster Regiment	45th Div.	Okla.-Ariz.-Colo.

### THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The Finance Department is charged with disbursing and accounting for the funds appropriated by Congress for the Army. It pays the salaries of all War Department personnel, military and civilian, and pays the amounts due for all Army purchases. The Finance Department also has the important duty of auditing the accounts of Army property (arms, equipment, clothing, trucks, animals, etc.) kept by the other arms and services. Whether the Quartermaster Corps buys shoestrings or the Air Corps buys huge bombers, the Finance Department makes the payment, insures that the cost is charged against the right congressional appropriation, and sees that all items bought are correctly recorded in a property account and thus placed in the keeping of an accountable officer.

The Finance Department disbursing officers also pay to members of the National Guard their armory drill pay. The United States property and disbursing officers in each State, who disburse National Guard field training pay, and other funds appropriated by Congress for the National Guard, are not disbursing officers of the Finance Department but are Federal disbursing employees, who are officers of the National Guard, and may hold commissions in the Finance Department of the Army of the United States, although this is not required.

Each of the several National Guard Divisions has its own finance personnel. This personnel is assigned to the Finance Section of Division Headquarters. The officer assigned to this Section is known as the Division Finance Officer and as such is responsible for handling all matters relating to the actual payment of the personnel of the command and in the settlement of other accounts.



INFANTRYMEN ADVANCING THROUGH SMOKE SCREEN

## THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The Medical Department is the service of the Army that maintains its health, treats its sick, and heals its wounded. Through physical examinations the Medical Department selects for admission to the Army of the United States only those who are in good physical condition. It keeps the members of the Army in good physical shape through periodic examinations made for the purpose of discovering all defects early, so that prompt steps can be taken to remedy them and so that the Army's fitness for national defense can always be kept at a high level.

It examines all enrollees, gives them protective inoculations against certain diseases, supervises sanitation to prevent disease, inspects food and water, furnishes necessary medical supplies, and cares for the sick and injured.

There are sufficient Medical units in the National Guard including medical, dental, and veterinary personnel, to efficiently care for the health and comfort of the personnel of all the units of the National Guard under any and all conditions.

MEDICAL BATTALION		
Unit	Division	State
151st Medical Battalion (Corps)	Corps	Tr. . Ohio
MEDICAL REGIMENTS		
Unit	Division	State
101st Medical Regiment	26th Div.	Massachusetts
102nd Medical Regiment	27th Div.	New York
103rd Medical Regiment	28th Div.	Pennsylvania

Ordnance small arms repair truck.



104th Medical Regiment	29th Div.	Maryland-Va.
105th Medical Regiment	30th Div.	Ga.-N.C.-S.C.
106th Medical Regiment	31st Div.	Ala.-Fla.-La.-Miss.
107th Medical Regiment	32nd Div.	Michigan
108th Medical Regiment	33rd Div.	Illinois
109th Medical Regiment	35th Div.	Nebraska
111th Medical Regiment	36th Div.	Texas
112th Medical Regiment	37th Div.	Ohio
113th Medical Regiment	38th Div.	Ind.-Ky.
115th Medical Regiment	40th Div.	Calif.-Utah
116th Medical Regiment	41st Div.	Mont.-Oreg.-Wash.
118th Medical Regiment	43rd Div.	Conn.-R.I.-Vt.
119th Medical Regiment	44th Div.	New Jersey
120th Medical Regiment	45th Div.	Oklahoma
134th Medical Regiment	Army Trs,	1st Army New York
135th Medical Regiment	Army Trs,	2nd Army Wisconsin
136th Medical Regiment	34th Div.	Iowa

## THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

In war our Army uses large numbers of weapons of all kinds from pistols to huge guns and tanks, and tremendous amounts of ammunition for all these tools of war. It is the business of the Ordnance Department to design, obtain, and distribute to the arms and services that use them the weapons and ammunition with which war is fought. The work of improving old weapons and developing new ones, which goes on constantly in time of peace as we prepare for the defense of our country, is another important work done by the Ordnance Department. It also takes care of the large stores of fighting materials kept on hand in peace and in war, and helps the other arms and services to take proper care of the weapons in their hands.

The Ordnance Department, with its large force of technical experts, gives the Army the tools it fights with. In all its work, it cooperates closely with the fighting arms to furnish them the best and most powerful tools of war.

The National Guard includes within its organization 18 Ordnance Companies. Thus, it may be seen that the National Guard is complete within itself in that it has sufficient Ordnance personnel within its service units to be self-sustaining upon taking the field and at all other times.



Reveille.



Peeling spuds.

ORDNANCE

Unit	Division	State
101st Ordnance Company	26th Div.	Massachusetts
102nd Ordnance Company	27th Div.	New York
103rd Ordnance Company	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
104th Ordnance Company	29th Div.	D.C.
105th Ordnance Company	30th Div.	Tennessee
106th Ordnance Company	31st Div.	Alabama
107th Ordnance Company	32nd Div.	Michigan
108th Ordnance Company	33rd Div.	Illinois
109th Ordnance Company	34th Div.	Minnesota
110th Ordnance Company	35th Div.	Kansas
111th Ordnance Company	36th Div.	Texas
112th Ordnance Company	37th Div.	Ohio
113th Ordnance Company	38th Div.	Kentucky
115th Ordnance Company	40th Div.	Utah
116th Ordnance Company	41st Div.	Idaho
118th Ordnance Company	43rd Div.	Rhode Island
119th Ordnance Company	44th Div.	New Jersey
120th Ordnance Company	45th Div.	Oklahoma

## THE CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

Chemicals, gases, and smokes are a most powerful means of modern warfare. In the World War chemicals were responsible for one casualty in every four among our American troops. Our Army today must have protection for all its arms and services against the chemicals an enemy may use. It must also have chemical weapons and units of its own to use in order to wage war on even terms if an enemy uses chemicals against us. The development and supply of smokes, gases, and incendiary materials, and of weapons from which to fire these chemicals; the training of special gas troops; and the protection of the whole Army against any enemy's chemicals—these are the important tasks of the Chemical Warfare Service.

### P R E P A R I N G T O E N T R U C K





M O T O R I Z E D I N F A N T R Y A D V A N C E S T H R O U G H W O O D E D A R E A

Included in the Headquarters of each of the National Guard Divisions is an officer of the Chemical Warfare Service who is the special chemical adviser to the Division Commander.

### THE CORPS OF CHAPLAINS

The Corps of Chaplains is specially charged with the religious and moral welfare of members of all arms and services. In war, each regiment, brigade, and larger unit has its own chaplain.

A chaplain is the adviser and consultant of his commander in all matters of public religious observance, and in matters involving morale, morality, and character building.

At the present time one officer of the Corps of Chaplains is assigned to each National Guard Division.

The strength of the National Guard on June 30, 1940, by arm and service, was as shown in the following table:

	Officers	W.O.	Enlisted	Total
Major Generals of the Line . . . . .	20	—	—	20
Brigadier Generals of the Line . . . . .	58	—	—	58
Adjutant General's Dept. . . . .	145	—	—	145
Air Corps . . . . .	482	—	2,340	2,822
Cavalry . . . . .	789	18	11,888	12,695
Chaplains . . . . .	230	—	—	230
Chemical Warfare Service . . . . .	21	—	—	21
Coast Artillery Corps . . . . .	1,135	26	24,534	25,695
Corps of Engineers . . . . .	507	18	9,834	10,359
Field Artillery . . . . .	3,265	61	46,314	49,640
Finance Dept. . . . .	51	—	—	51
Infantry . . . . .	5,330	76	106,831	112,237
J.A.G. Dept. . . . .	91	—	—	91
Med. Dept. . . . .	1,572	15	14,799	16,386
Ord. Dept. . . . .	88	—	670	758
Q.M. Dept. . . . .	625	—	5,449	6,074
Signal Corps . . . . .	152	—	2,883	3,035
State Detachment . . . . .	—	—	1,295	1,295
Total . . . . .	14,561	214	226,837	241,612
Inactive National Guard . . . . .	752	—	19,745	20,497

By virtue of the authority conferred upon him by Public Resolution, No. 96, 76th Congress, approved August 27, 1940, and the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended (39 Stat. 166), the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, ordered into the active military service of the United States, effective September 16, 1940, the first units of the National Guard of the United States to serve in the active military service of the United States for a period of 12 consecutive months, unless sooner relieved.

National Guard Divisions thus ordered or to be ordered into the active military service of the United States are as follows:

#### SEPTEMBER 16, 1940

30th Division (North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Georgia), Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

41st Division (Washington, Oregon, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho), Fort Lewis, Washington.

44th Division (New York and New Jersey), Fort Dix, New Jersey.

45th Division (Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado), Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

#### OCTOBER 15, 1940

27th Division (New York), Fort McClellan, Alabama.

32nd Division (Michigan, Wisconsin), Livingston, Louisiana.

37th Division (Ohio), Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

#### NOVEMBER 25, 1940

31st Division (Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana), Camp Blanding, Florida.

36th Division (Texas), Camp Bowie, Texas.

JANUARY 3-MARCH 3, 1941

26th Division (Massachusetts), Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.

28th Division (Pennsylvania), Indiantown Gap, Military Reservation, Pennsylvania.

29th Division (Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and District of Columbia), Fort Meade, Maryland.

33rd Division (Illinois), Camp Forrest, Tennessee.

34th Division (North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa), Camp Claiborne, Louisiana.

35th Division (Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska), Camp Robinson, Arkansas.

38th Division (Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia), Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

40th Division (California, Utah), Camp San Luis Obispo, California.

43rd Division (Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island), Camp Blanding, Florida.

This does not include the many other National Guard units already ordered or to be ordered into active military service of the United States and which are not a part of the numbered divisions shown above.

The training of the National Guard units thus ordered into active military service of the United States will be carried out in training centers scattered throughout the United States.

### THE REGULAR ARMY

The Regular Army is the professional component of the Army of the United States. The principal duties of the Regular Army are to garrison our outlying posts, a responsibility which requires a permanent establishment; to provide the permanent overhead for the whole of the Army of the United States; to maintain a military educational system for its own personnel and for the personnel of other components of our defense forces; to furnish instructors for the National Guard and the Organized Reserves; to conduct civilian training activities, such as the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and to be at all times available for immediate employment in the field.

The regiments of the Regular Army have numbers between 1 and 100. Regular Army divisions have numbers between 1 and 25. There are, in time of peace, many blank numbers which would be given to regiments and divisions if a war caused the Army to be enlarged.

### THE ORGANIZED RESERVES

The Organized Reserves form one of the major components of the Army of the United States. They consist of units allocated locally for wartime mobilization, which in a national emergency will be filled with personnel of the Army of the United States from various sources. In time of peace, personnel of the Regular Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps, and the Enlisted Reserve Corps are given assignments to units of the Organized Reserves.

The Officers' Reserve Corps consists of citizens of the United States who receive military training through military correspondence courses, periodic attendance at meetings conducted for their instruction, and occasional periods of active duty at military camps or maneuvers, and who are prepared through such training to take up their military duties in the Army of the United States in the event of a national emergency. The Officers' Reserve Corps is the largest body of potential wartime officers in the military forces of the country. In time of peace, its members hold commissions in the various arms and services of the Army of the United States as Reserve Officers.

### SUMMARY

The three components of the Army of the United States—the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves—form, in time of peace, an efficient framework capable of rapid expansion if a new war should come. On June 30, 1940, the active members of the three components were as follows:

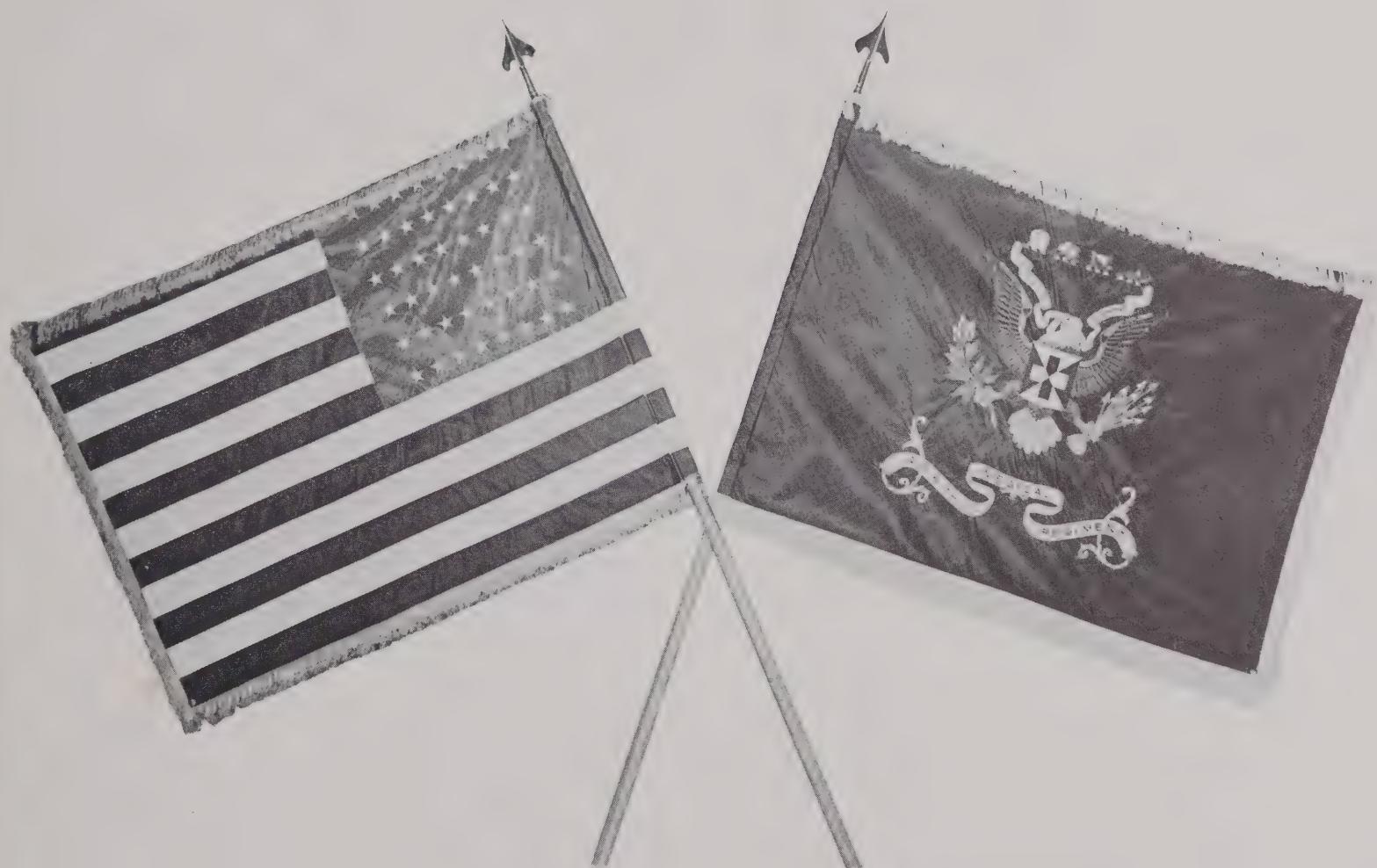
	Commissioned Officers	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men	Total
Regular Army . . . . .	13,831	763	249,411	264,035
National Guard . . . . .	14,561	214	226,837	241,612
Organized Reserves . . . . .	116,636	—	3,233	119,869
Total . . . . .				625,516

All three components have an essential part in our system of national defense, and all three are thoroughly representative of our country and its traditions of liberty and democracy.

# 106TH MEDICAL REGIMENT

THIRTY-FIRST DIVISION

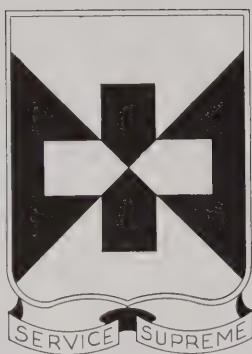
UNITED STATES ARMY



CAMP BLANDING, FLORIDA

1941

# 106TH MEDICAL REGIMENT



*To the Officers and Men of the 106th Medical Regiment:*

Although the history of this regiment is brief, some of its component units can trace their histories back to the earliest of State Militia organizations, and from these units, you derive a proud heritage of service. It is up to you to maintain these gallant traditions, and there is no doubt in my mind that you will add more glorious pages to the history of this regiment.

From the enthusiasm and unselfishness with which you have performed your duties during the past, it is logical to gather that the future of the 106th Medical Regiment will not suffer at your hands but will garner new laurels of which to be proud.

To each of you, I send my best wishes for good luck and success in all your undertakings.

*Colonel, Commanding  
106th Medical Regiment.*



Graduated from the Tulane School of Medicine, June, 1919. Commissioned Captain, Medical Corps, and attached to the Hospital Company, 106th Medical Regiment, Louisiana National Guard, December, 1923. Placed in command of company, 1926. With concurrence of the Adjutant Generals of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, promoted to rank of Colonel on recommendation of Special Board appointed by the Corps Area Commander; placed in command of the 106th Medical Regiment.

Has attended 17 consecutive field training periods, including Army maneuvers in 1938 at the DeSoto National Forest, where he commanded the Brown Corps Hospital, and in 1940, the maneuvers in Louisiana. Also attended the C. P. X. at Fort Sam Houston in 1936. Graduated from the Advanced Course, Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, 1937.

During World War I, enlisted as Private; as a Senior Medical Student, was stationed during summer of 1918 on special duty at the Base Hospital, Nitre, West Virginia.

Is vice-president of the Louisiana National Guard Association; member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, the American Medical Association, the American College of Physicians, Louisiana State Medical Society, Orleans Parish Medical Society and of the faculty of the Tulane School of Medicine.

## ANEES MOGABGAB COLONEL

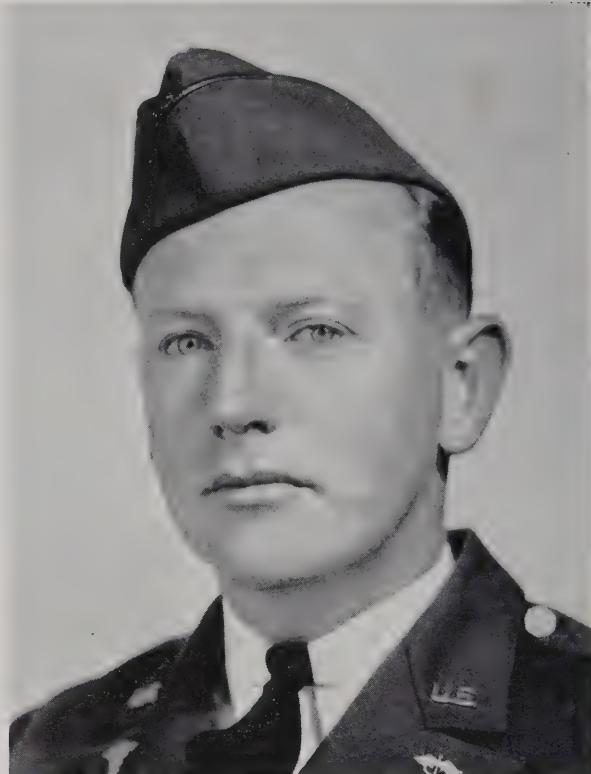
Commanding 106th Medical Regiment

Division Surgeon, 31st Division





CORREN P. YOUNMANS  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Executive Officer



CORNELIUS E. GORMAN  
Major  
S-3

## *Staff*

# 106TH MEDICAL REGIMENT

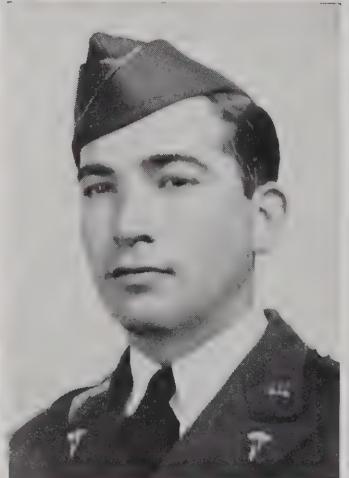
JOSEPH N. DAMIENS  
Captain  
S-1



MARION J. LeDOUX  
First Lieutenant  
Assistant S-3



OZIAH C. McDAVID  
Second Lieutenant  
Public Relations Officer



DANIEL J. HUNT  
First Lieutenant  
Chaplain



AUGUSTUS T. NOLAND  
First Lieutenant  
Chaplain





ARCHIE L. FAULK  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Division Veterinarian



REUEL MAY  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Division Dental Surgeon

# STAFF DIVISION SURGEON'S OFFICE

*31st Division*



CLACK D. HOPKINS  
Major  
Division Medical Inspector

# *Coat of Arms*

## 106TH MEDICAL REGIMENT



The following coat of arms for the 106th Medical Regiment, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida National Guard, authorized under the provisions of paragraph 5, AR 260-10, November 20, 1931, is approved:

**SHIELD:** Per saltire argent and sanguine a cross couped counterchanged.

### DESCRIPTION

**MOTTO:** Service Supreme.

The shield has been divided per saltire in white and maroon, the colors of the Medical Department, placing

thereon a cross couped, similarly divided and counterchanged, representing the fact that it is a Medical organization.

# HISTORY OF THE 106TH MEDICAL REGIMENT

The 106th Medical Regiment, through Company G (Clearing Company) can be traced back to the old Louisiana National Guard Field Hospital No. 1, which was organized before the World War, and served during the Mexican Expedition on the Texas Border. Medical Troops are found in the organization of the earliest State Militia. These Medical Troops subsequently became the Louisiana National Guard Field Hospital No. 1, which at the beginning of the first World War became the 114th Sanitary Train of the 39th Division.

Under war-strength table of organization, the 106th Medical Regiment is composed of Medical Troops from Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and consists of Headquarters, one collecting battalion of three companies, one ambulance battalion of three ambulance companies, one clearing battalion of three clearing companies, and one headquarters and service company.

Colonel Anees Mogabgab, the commanding officer of the 106th Medical Regiment, also functions as Division Surgeon of the 31st Infantry Division. His staff consists of the Medical officers from the four states and it functions in an advisory capacity through the staff surgeon to the Commanding General of the 31st Division.

The first encampment of the 106th Medical Regiment was in 1937 at Camp J. C. R. Foster, Jacksonville, Florida, when Headquarters, Companies D, E, G, Veterinary Company, and Headquarters and Service Company, the only activated units, were in attendance.

Company G, or the Clearing Company, represents the oldest unit of the Regiment. It was first organized in March, 1921, as the 140th Hospital Company. On January 1, 1923, this company was redesignated as the 116th Hospital Company. Colonel Mogabgab, then a Captain, was placed in command of the unit on April 1, 1926. During the high water and flood disaster in Louisiana in 1927 this company furnished medical aid to the military personnel and refugees throughout the State of Louisiana, and on January 1, 1937, this company was redesignated Company G, 106th Medical Regiment.

The Headquarters and Service Company of the Regiment can trace its origin back to January 4, 1922, when it was first Federally recognized as the 114th Veterinary Company. The company functioned as a separate company until January 16, 1924, when it was redesignated the 106th Veterinary Company of the 106th Medical Regiment. It was redesignated on February 1, 1926, the 123rd Veterinary Troop, 123rd Medical Squadron, and in 1929

was redesignated the 106th Veterinary Company of the 106th Medical Regiment. The company remained as such until November 20, 1920, when it was redesignated Headquarters and Service Company.

The next unit organized was the 118th Ambulance Company at St. Petersburg, Florida, on April 15, 1936, and on January 1, 1937, this unit was designated Company F of the Regiment. On January 13, 1937, this unit was redesignated the Headquarters Battalion of the 116th Field Artillery and the Headquarters of the 116th Field Artillery at that time located at Fort Myers, Florida, was redesignated Company F. Later in 1937 Company F, now located in Fort Myers, Florida, was redesignated Company E.

On May 14, 1936, Company D was Federally recognized at New Orleans, Louisiana, the 116th Ambulance Company. It was on January 1, 1937, that this 116th Ambulance Company was designated Company D.

It was not until the early part of 1940 that any other unit was organized, when on February 29, 1940, Company A of the Regiment was given its Federal recognition. On the same date the Division Surgeon's Office was also Federally recognized.

The State of Mississippi began its contribution to the Regiment with the organization of Company B at Hattiesburg, Mississippi, which was later redesignated the present Company H on March 23, 1940. At Laurel, Mississippi, on April 8, 1940, Company B was organized and given Federal recognition.

With the organization and Federal recognition of Company B the 106th Medical Regiment was complete as far as peacetime tables of organization were concerned, and as a regiment it participated in the Army Maneuvers during the month of August, 1940, in the State of Louisiana.

With the mobilization of the National Guard for one year's training, this Regiment was inducted into Federal service on November 25, 1940, and was not brought up to wartime strength until March 1, 1941, when Headquarters Detachments of the First, Second and Third Battalions, Companies C, F and I were activated, completing the Regiment, as far as units are concerned, up to war strength.

At the present time, the Regiment consists of 54 officers and 881 enlisted men divided into Regimental Headquarters, Division Surgeon's Offices, Headquarters Detachments First, Second and Third Battalions, First Battalion (Collecting), Second Battalion (Ambulance), and Third Battalion (Clearing), and the Headquarters and Service Company.

AMBULANCE TRAIN  
SECOND BATTALION  
106TH MEDICAL REGIMENT



# 106TH MEDICAL REGIMENT

IN ACTION



CAMP BLANDING, FLORIDA  
1941

BEHIND THE SCENES . . .



REGIMENTAL  
STAFF IN COMMAND CAR

*with the 106TH MEDICAL REGIMENT*

Staff members checking maps.



S-3 section at work.





Division Surgeon's office in the field.



The ambulance—symbol of the Regiment's work.

Upkeep of its vehicles is important to the 106th Medical Regiment. At right men are greasing regimental car and tuning its motor.



For tonight's table . . .



Medical Supply section.



Motor maintenance.





Soldier gets head bandaged by 106th Medical man in field station.

To left: 1. Attendant adjusts soldier's arm sling in walking wounded section. 2. Litter wounded being cared for in the field. 3. Wounded man's identification is recorded in clearing station. 4. Shock litter patient has his pulse taken.

106TH

Dental service in the field.





How ambulance loading looks from the inside.

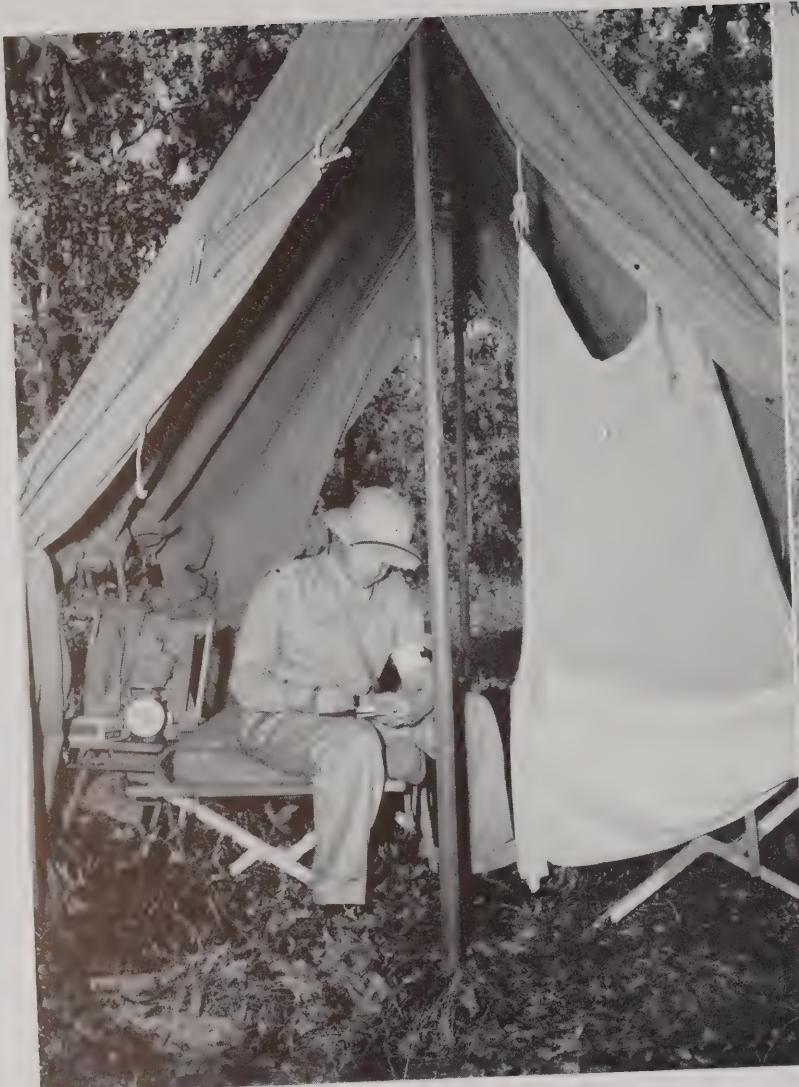
# M E D I C A L      R E G I M E N T

Wheel litter under attack.



Litter bearers passing obstacle.





Officer makes out report in the field.



Soldiers get a drink from the litter bag.



MASCOT OF 106TH MEDICAL REGIMENT GETS HIS BISCUIT



*Personnel*

106TH MEDICAL

REGIMENT



CAMP BLANDING, FLORIDA

1941



WINFIELD B. CARSON, JR.  
Captain  
Commanding



JAMES M. BUTLER  
First Lieutenant



ARCHIE L. FAULK, JR.  
First Lieutenant

# HEADQUARTERS AND SERVICE COMPANY

## *106th Medical Regiment*

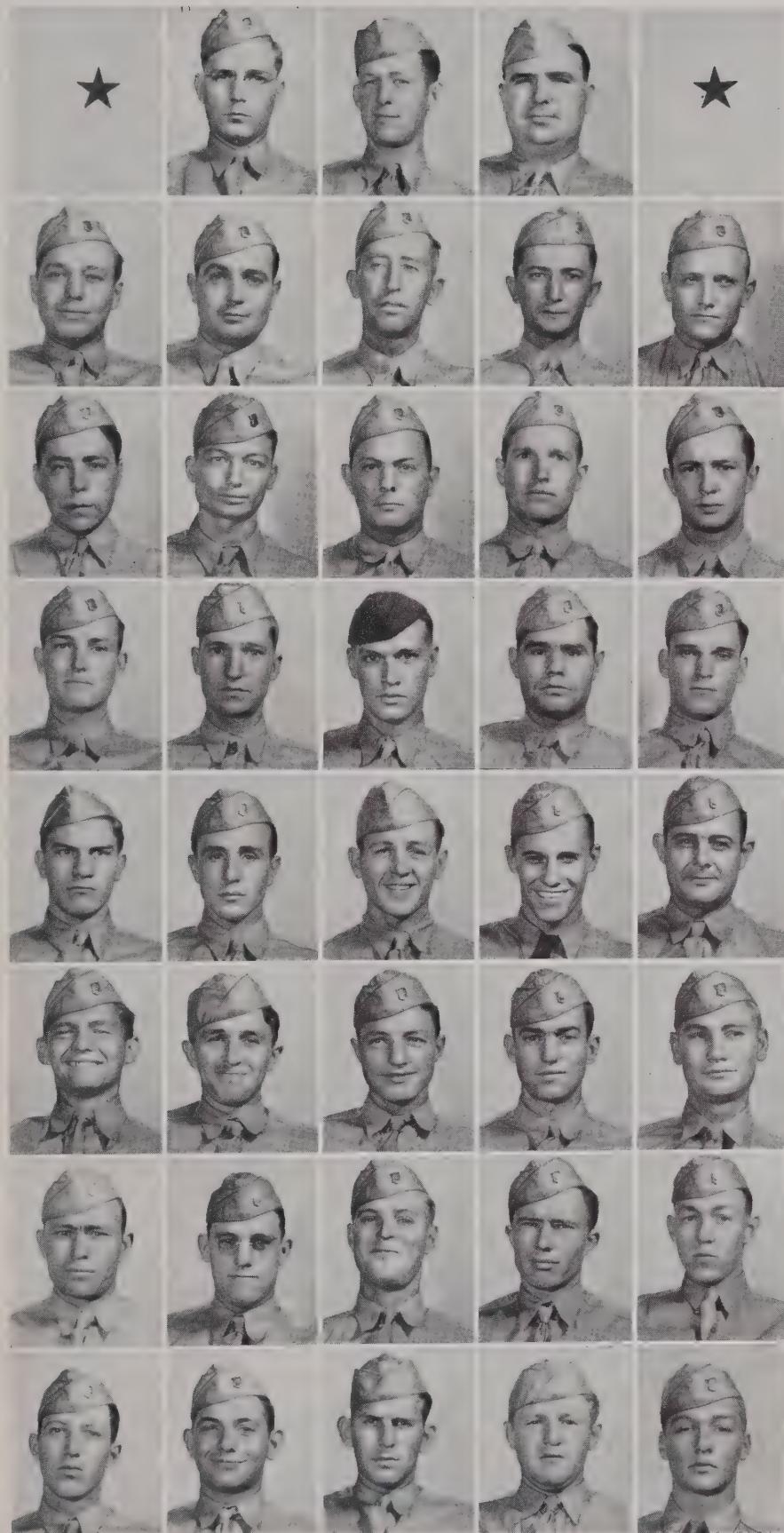


JOHN B. LILLEY  
First Lieutenant



# HEADQUARTERS AND SERVICE COMPANY

## *106th Medical Regiment*



*(Reading from Left to Right)*

FIRST Row: Master Sergeants Faulk, Fulton F.; Holley, Roy L.; Simmons, Sanford A.

SECOND Row: Technical Sergeants Stephenson, Oliver J.; Williams, Drayfus L.; First Sergeant McCollough, J. D.; Staff Sergeant Spears, Roy C.; Sergeant Adkison, Wilmer.

THIRD Row: Sergeants Spears, Charlie R.; Wise, Herring G.; Corporal Bowdoin, James L.; Privates First Class Davis, Ernest N.; Davis, Isaac S.

FOURTH Row: Privates First Class Davis, Ralph A. F.; Holley, Curtis, Jay, John C.; Knowles, William H.; Lee, Luther M.

FIFTH Row: Privates First Class Owens, James T.; Redd, Rex M.; Rivenbark, Charles W.; Privates Beckham, James H.; Bowdoin, Lomax.

SIXTH Row: Privates Griffin, Edward; Grimes, John W.; Harrison, William E.; Holley, Cecil; Holley, Hill.

SEVENTH Row: Privates Knowles, Andrew; Preachers, Ralph; Sumblin, Tolbert M.; Tippins, Phil; Walker, John U., Jr.

EIGHTH Row: Privates Weeks, Charles; Weeks, Clarence W.; Williamson, Hardy L., Jr.; Wilson, John T.; Wise, Arthur G.



JOHN E. McDILL  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Commanding First Battalion



JAMES L. HICKS  
Captain  
S-1

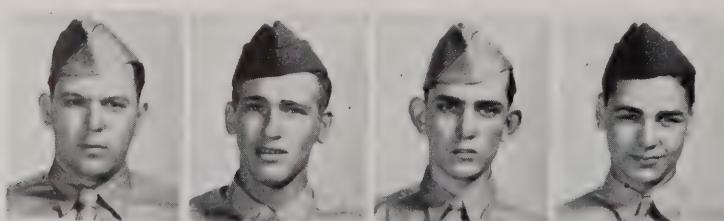
## HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT

*First Battalion, 106th Medical Regiment*



*(Reading from Left to Right)*

Staff Sergeant Garvin, Edward L.; Privates First Class Friedel,  
George F.; Douglas, Joseph R.; Neichel, Joseph J., Jr.





ZACHARY J. ROMEO  
Captain  
Commanding



PETER P. LEONE  
First Lieutenant

# C O M P A N Y A

## *106th Medical Regiment*

*(Reading from Left to Right)*

FIRST Row: First Sergeant Jas, Gabriel L.; Staff Sergeants Romaguera, Norman J.; Zehner, Joseph E.; Sergeants Billings, Glenn A.; Bretey, Manuel C.

SECOND Row: Sergeants Hatfield, Robert L.; Jones,

Raphael J., Jr.; Katz, Lazard; Corporals Fleury, Aristide H.; Geauthreaux, John H.

THIRD Row: Corporals Gerdes, Joseph J.; Cuillot, Henry A.; Lascola, Roland J.; Leo, James B.



# COMPANY A, 106TH MEDICAL REGIMENT



*(Reading from Left to Right)*

FIRST Row: Privates First Class Flaspoller, August E., Jr.; Garvin, William G.; Heausler, Gustave; Hirstius, Jules M.; Johnstone, Wellesley D.

SECOND Row: Privates First Class Kennair, Andrew J.; LeBlanc, Royal J.; Luke, Florian A.; Maronge, Gerald J.; McCrocklin, Robert H.

THIRD Row: Privates First Class Miller, Clarence A.; Mutz, Harold J.; Palmer, Dewey W.; Parker, James C.; Pellegrini, Lloyd J.

FOURTH Row: Privates First Class Prautaus, Jean P.; Rogora, Ambrose J.; Seghers, Edwin F.; Stack, Robert W.; Wills, Jules C.

FIFTH Row: Private First Class Zehner, Warren A.; Privates Adams, Buell; Anthoine, Paul J.; Autin, Ilman J.; Bailey, James M.

SIXTH Row: Privates Ballero, Nunzi J.; Barclay, Henry H.; Boudreaux, Godfrey A.; Bubnich, Joseph W.; Carollo, Baldisano F.

SEVENTH Row: Privates Chetta, Dominick M.; Chustz, Leroy J.; Collins, C. L.; Conravey, Henry L.; Cox, James L.

EIGHTH Row: Privates Crain, Marvin E.; Crook, Andrew J.; Denny, Charles T.; Derby, James J.; DeSoto, John N.

NINTH Row: Privates DeWitt, Robert H.; Dicharry, Joseph M.; Dittmer, Raymond E.; Dodson, Clifton; Dupuis, Milbern C.





# COMPANY A

## 106TH MEDICAL REGIMENT



*(Reading from Left to Right)*

FIRST Row: Privates Ebarb, Monroe A.; Eberhardt, Mervin J.; Estes, Patrick B.; Farmer, Merron; Grant, Boyd S.

SECOND Row: Privates Grantham, Lloyd K.; Hanry, Jolley; Harris, Saul; Hemby, Clyde T.; Janusa, Vincent A.

THIRD Row: Privates Jurgens, George B., Jr.; Kennedy, Arthur W.; Kramer, Harold G.; Lallanne, Edward T.; Landry, Abe W.

FOURTH Row: Privates LeBlanc, Paul U.; LeBlanc, Roy; Ledet, Nolan J.; Lowe, Henry G.; Majorie, Augustine, Jr.

FIFTH Row: Privates Martin, Bernard X.; Martin, Joseph M.; Martini, Raymond J.; McCoy, Frank F.; Meachum, William H., Jr.

SIXTH Row: Privates Menesses, Joseph; Michel, Clarence E.; Mougeot, Joseph K.; Mouton, Robert B.; Norman, Glendon D.

SEVENTH Row: Privates Parker, Gerald L.; Pierce, Irving P.; Pierce, Woodrow; Pilkinton, James R.; Rivers, Woodrow G.

EIGHTH Row: Privates Savoie, Jules P.; Sitzman, Lawerence M.; Sloan, Samuel D.; Snead, J. H.; Stephens, Harry S.

NINTH Row: Privates Stewart, Robert P., Jr.; Stutes, Womble P.; Theriot, James P.; Walker, Francis G.; Walle, Alphonse M.

TENTH Row: Privates Watts, Euil; White, Ronald G.; Whitehead, Benton K.; Woodward, John L.; Zeringue, Paul.



EUGENE A. BUSH  
Captain  
Commanding



FRANCIS M. DOUGHERTY  
First Lieutenant



GILBERT B. McMASTER  
First Lieutenant

C O M P A N Y B  
*106th Medical Regiment*



(Reading from Left to Right)

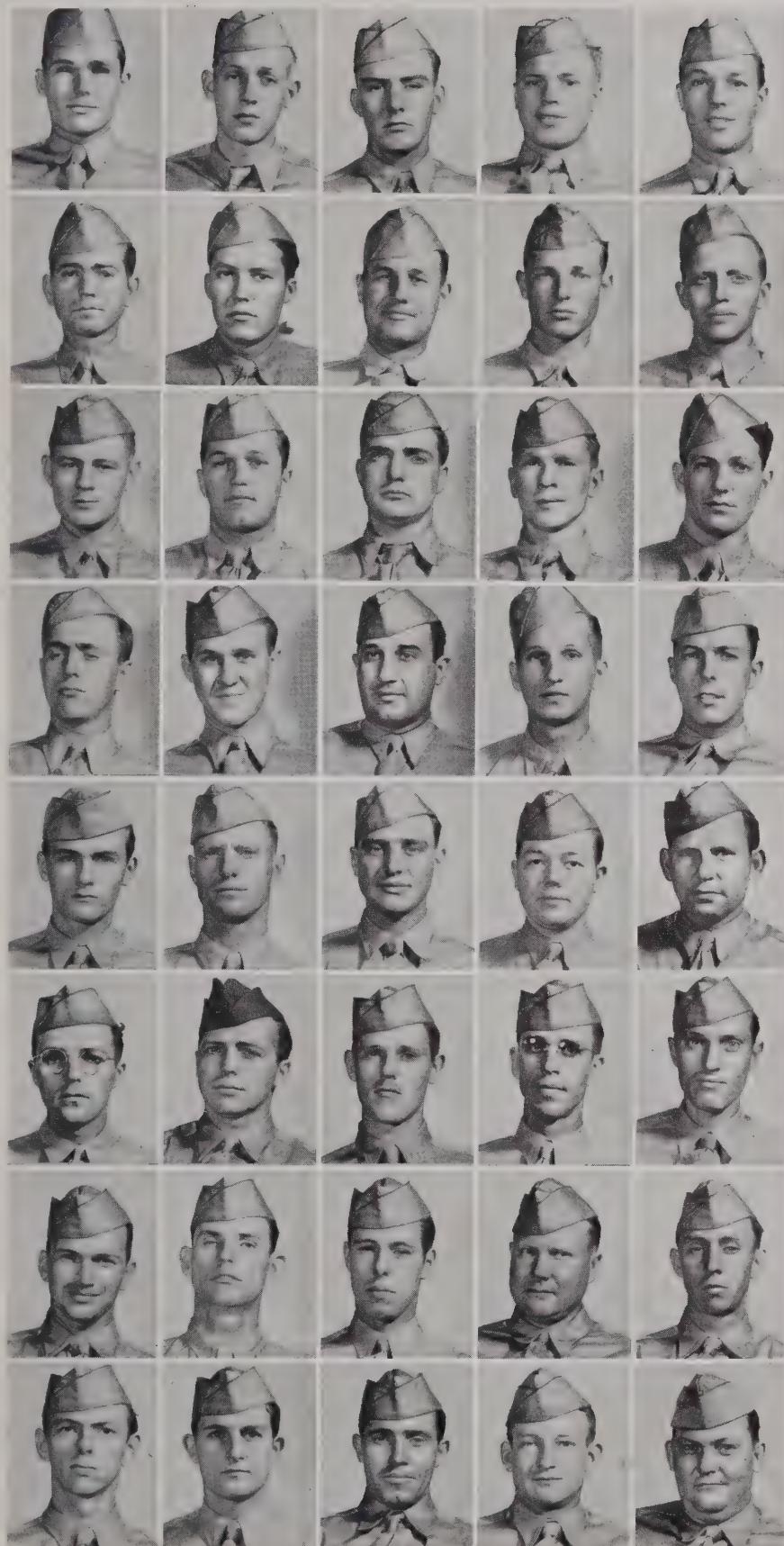
FIRST Row: First Sergeant Smith, Grover G.;  
Staff Sergeants Hogue, Jake B.; Nelson, Ralph H.



SECOND Row: Sergeants McBride, Raymond A.; Nicholson, Charles A.; Walker, Robert J.; Windham, Robert S.

THIRD Row: Corporals Harrison, James M.; McBride, Mack G.; Owens, Norris R.; Walker, Leo A.

# COMPANY B, 106TH MEDICAL REGIMENT



*(Reading from Left to Right)*

FIRST Row: Privates First Class Bending, William H.; Bradley, Horace A.; Chancellor, Marvin E.; Collins, Robert R.; Ellzey, George E.

SECOND Row: Privates First Class Hicks, Joseph L.; Holder, George W., Jr.; Holifield, Felton; Josey, William J.; Lowe, William T.

THIRD Row: Privates First Class Mann, Jack E.; McBride, Leonard R.; McBride, Malcolm R.; Powers, Michael W.; Pryor, Ulmer C.

FOURTH Row: Privates First Class Russum, Herbert O.; Seefeld, Robert L.; Sellers, Luther W.; Smith, William W.; Sommers, Douglas T.

FIFTH Row: Privates First Class Tigert, Charles H.; Welch, Harlan Q.; Williams, James C.; Windham, Roy J.; Private Ballentine, Marion H.

SIXTH Row: Privates Bennink, Larry J.; Callahan, Leo D., Jr.; Campbell, James P.; Carter, Jim H.; Chastain, James F.

SEVENTH Row: Privates Chess, Paul J.; Clayton, Thomas E.; Clements, Richard E.; Cockcroft, James T.; Coffey, Earl L.

EIGHTH Row: Privates Conrad, Michael M.; Cornett, Ford D.; Couch, William J.; Crisler, Quinton A.; Cumbie, Eugene L.

# COMPANY B

## 106TH MEDICAL REGIMENT



*(Reading from Left to Right)*

FIRST Row: Privates Daniels, Willie D.; Davis, George C.; Davis, Grover L.; Davis, Samuel W., Jr.; Diaz, Robert D.

SECOND Row: Privates Dove, Agee; Dove, DeWitt; Dove, Henry; DuBois, Benjamin J.; Earnest, William D.

THIRD Row: Privates Elliott, Carl; Eveleth, William N.; Fant, H. J.; Fernandez, Joseph A.; Fiveash, William A.

FOURTH Row: Privates Franklin, William T.; Friedman, Norman; Hagler, John B.; Harris, Ashley M.; Henderson, John D., Jr.

FIFTH Row: Privates Hennings, Andrew H.; Hewett, Elton B.; Hodges, Henry B.; Holder, Barney L.; Holton, William J.

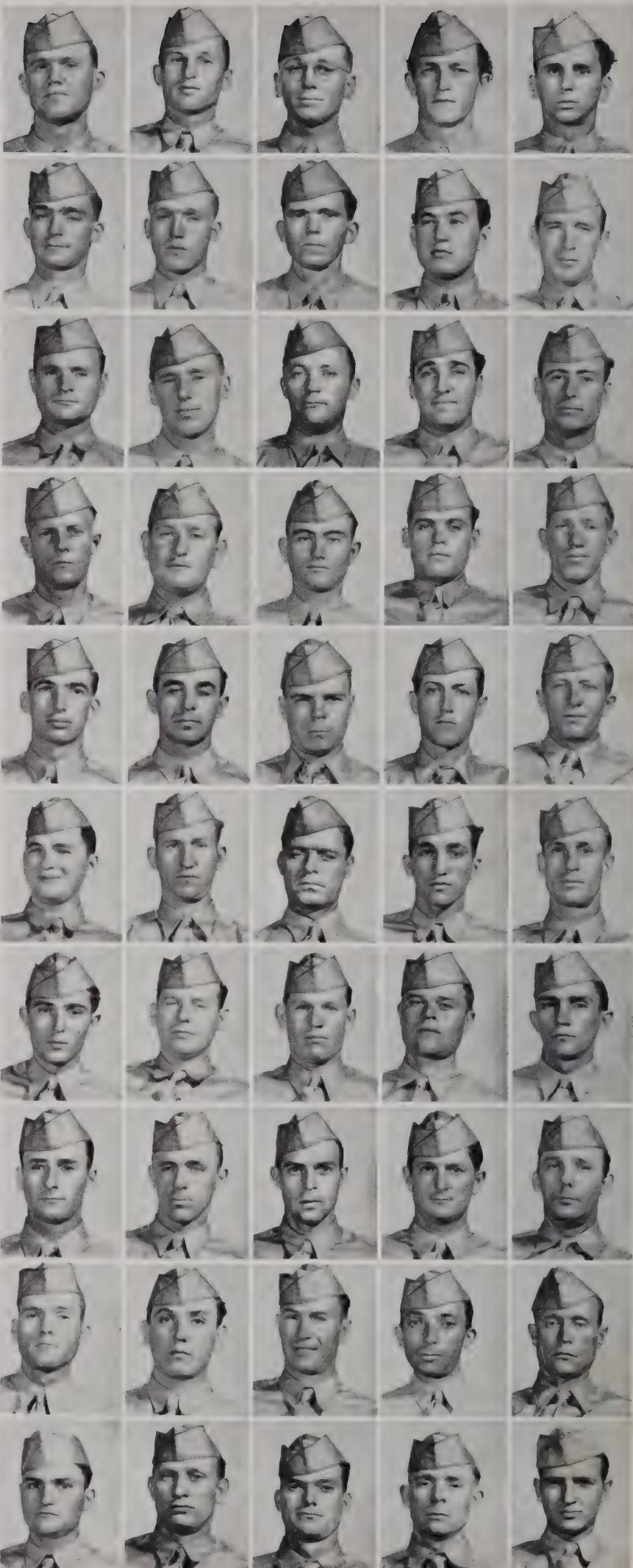
SIXTH Row: Privates Hull, Cecil L.; Jackson, Talmage; Johnson, Clifford C.; Johnson, Coy L.; Joiner, Charles V.

SEVENTH Row: Privates Jones, Wallace J.; Jordan, Herbert S.; Keene, Marion G.; Kelly, Rankin G.; Kepler, Kirby E.

EIGHTH Row: Privates Kimball, Bennie F.; Kinard, Hiram D.; King, Edward T.; Kinsey, James; Kirby, Harry A.

NINTH Row: Privates Knight, Bonner H.; Knight, Ronald E.; Lee, Clayton L.; Lindsay, Hubert P.; Locke, Willie L.

TENTH Row: Privates Love, Green L.; Lysek, Henry A.; Madden, Floyd; Manning, Hilbert; Wagoner, John D.





FRANK L. RAMSAY  
Captain  
Commanding



CARY M. DOUGHERTY  
First Lieutenant

# C O M P A N Y

## *106th Medical Regiment*



*(Reading from Left to Right)*

FIRST Row: Staff Sergeant Read, Artis W.;  
Sergeants Arnold, Alexander A., Jr.; Bonial, Mil-  
burn J.

SECOND Row: Sergeants Corriere, Frank;  
Fenech, John R.; Mayfield, Henry L.; Corporal  
Ainsworth, John V.

THIRD Row: Corporals Bartee, William H.;  
McCraw, Ernest J.; Sloan, Courtney J.; Tillery,  
Thomas L.

# COMPANY C

## 106TH MEDICAL REGIMENT



*(Reading from Left to Right)*

FIRST Row: Privates First Class Beachamp, Herman E.; Counts, Clyde K.; Ellzey, Oliver J.; Gilbert, Earl J.; Glynn, Doyle I.

SECOND Row: Privates First Class Guillot, Floyd P.; Jenkins, Norman H.; Lewis, William; Overstreet, Jesse E.; Parrish, Cecil M.

THIRD Row: Privates Arbuckle, Kenneth F.; Ash, Irving; DeLoach, Jesse E.; Dill, Grover P.; Douglas, Leroy J.

FOURTH Row: Privates Dronet, Etienne; Dupre, Vurice J.; Dwyer, Raymond J.; Dykes, Cecil E.; Dykes, Melvin E.

FIFTH Row: Privates Ensley, Winfrey W.; Fanning, Albert R.; Faucheux, Richard P.; Fields, Clinton; Fisher, Joseph P.

SIXTH Row: Privates Fogarty, John F.; Fontenot, Cliney; Fontenot, Ira; Frelich, Allen; Frickey, Tracy.

SEVENTH Row: Privates Fuller, Nelson; Futch, George W.; Galloway, James L.; Galofaro, Joe L.; Gaspard, Joseph, Jr.

EIGHTH Row: Privates Giddings, Muriel; Glorioso, Vincent; Graffagnino, Camille; Grant, Kenneth C.; Guidry, Eustis.

NINTH Row: Privates Hammons, Dolan; Harvey, Earlis; Hawkes, Frederic W.; Hebert, Ray J.; Henderson, James B.

TENTH Row: Privates Herb, Albert B.; Highsmith, Benjamin D.; Jacobs, George A.; Jarreau, Louis; Jernigan, Laurei P.





## COMPANY C

### 106TH MEDICAL REGIMENT



*(Reading from Left to Right)*

FIRST Row: Privates Johns, Joe H.; Jones, Derrol J.; Jones, Samuel L.; Kennedy, William K.; Lacoste, Gerald M.

SECOND Row: Privates Lalonde, Andrew; Landry, Adrien; Langford, Charles E.; Langford, William R.; Lanier, George E.

THIRD Row: Privates Lejune, Irby; Lloyd, Clayton O.; Lorio, Sam S.; Lormand, Paul; Mack, Eddie A.

FOURTH Row: Privates McGill, Henry W.; McKinney, Vincent E.; McLarty, Alva D.; Motes, Carl T.; Munn, Leroy.

FIFTH Row: Privates Murphy, John P.; Ogle, Charles H.; O'Steen, Wilson P.; Ozaki, Fred H.; Pooser, William P.

SIXTH Row: Privates Porter, Gordon; Raulerson, Glenn K.; Reeves, George W.; Rutherford, D. L.; Rivers, Douglas W.

SEVENTH Row: Privates Robarts, Lecil D.; Roberts, Robert L.; Roberts, Virgil; Roebuck, John H. Royal, Ellis E.

EIGHTH Row: Privates Sheppard, John Z.; Simmons, James E.; Skinner, Grover C.; Smith, Elmer G.; Smith, Lucius D.

NINTH Row: Privates Snipes, Randolph L.; Sorells, John H.; Sparkman, Benjamin O.; Sullivan, Tyler W.; Thompson, George.

TENTH Row: Privates Thompson, James A.; Whidden, Owen E.; Wilson, Jack W.; Woodham, Charles H.; Worth, Elbert J.



BRUCE H. SISLER  
Major  
Commanding Second Battalion



ARTHUR D. MCLEAN  
Captain  
S-1



## HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT *Second Battalion, 106th Medical Regiment*



(Reading from Left to Right)

Staff Sergeant McGee, Gordon; Sergeant Falgoust, Senac J., Jr.; Privates Blackmon, James S.; Bowers, Clifford R.





CLARENCE A. BISHOP  
Captain  
Commanding



JOSEPH G. DAMIENS  
Captain

# C O M P A N Y D

## *106th Medical Regiment*



*(Reading from Left to Right)*

FIRST Row: First Sergeant Bennett, Guy E.; Staff Sergeants Calamia, Thomas J.; Casey, James F.; Sergeant Green, Warren L.

SECOND Row: Sergeants Jackson, Archie L.; Jas, Alvin A.; Corporals Biggs, Roy M.; Levens, George.



# COMPANY D

## 106TH MEDICAL REGIMENT



*(Not Shown)*

Privates First Class Johnston, Eli S.; Andrews, Walter W.

*(Reading from Left to Right)*

FIRST Row: Privates First Class Antoine, John H.; Buras, Harold B.; Esteves, Paul A.; Famiglio, Joseph P.; Grant, Elmer J.

SECOND Row: Privates First Class Grant, James E.; Long, Woodrow W.; Martin, Philip J.; Molden, Alfred T.; Parr, Edward J.

THIRD Row: Privates First Class Picone, Russell F.; Raymond, Curtis H.; Rittler, Louis A.; Russell, William J.; Stabile, Anthony.

FOURTH Row: Private First Class Wells, George H.; Aycock, Clarence C.; Babin, George J.; Bell, Felix A.; Bennett, Ciscero W.

FIFTH Row: Privates Berard, Felix; Berry, Sidney B., Jr.; Berthelot, Dalton R.; Boudreaux, Louis; Bradham, Dewitt E.

SIXTH Row: Privates Broussard, Harry; Broussard, Ulysses; Bryers, Ernest F.; Caire, Louis A.; Carlin, Al P.

SEVENTH Row: Privates Carriere, Moise; Carroll, Benton; Castille, Lawrence E.; Catoire, Shirley J.; Chapman, Acduel.

EIGHTH Row: Privates Chapman, Travis; Charles, Lawrence C.; Chiro, Julian, Jr.; Cortese, Philip A.; Crawford, Hadrum R.

NINTH Row: Privates Degeyter, Noe; Dore, Anthony J.; Doucet, Anthony H.; Dougay, Alcide; Espenan, John R.

TENTH Row: Privates Gauthier, Vance J.; Hudson, David T.; Rawlins, Robert L.; Sellers, Alvin E.





WILLIAM B. TURK  
First Lieutenant  
Commanding



NOBLE W. PAGE  
Second Lieutenant

# C O M P A N Y E

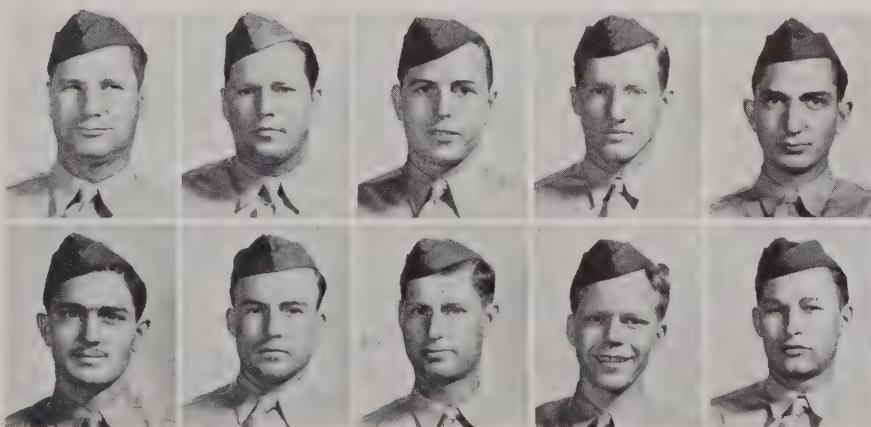
## *106th Medical Regiment*



(Reading from Left to Right)

FIRST Row: First Sergeant Powers, Charles J.; Staff Sergeants Bennett, Walter E.; Hall, Charles E.; Roberts, John T.; Sergeant Infinger, Mark H.

SECOND Row: Sergeants Spencer, Grover E.; Sumerall, Eugene W.; Corporals Daughtrey, Owen J.; Nye, Alfred; Tiner, James A.



# COMPANY E

## 106TH MEDICAL REGIMENT



*(Reading from Left to Right)*

FIRST Row: Privates First Class Cail, Walter A.; Cail, William T.; Caskill, Leonard; Golden, Odell; Long, Dilmos B.

SECOND Row: Privates First Class Minor, William C.; Mottaz, Harvey S.; Murray, Lawrence F.; Nipper, Robert C.; Pelletiere, Emile M.

THIRD Row: Privates First Class Pope, Edgar O.; Powers, Joseph E.; Price, John O.; Strasbaugh, Darrell J.; Surrency, Hilton L.

FOURTH Row: Privates First Class Whidden, Hilton M.; Whidden, Jackson C.; Winfrey, Bart J.; Privates McCoy, Hosie W.; McDonnell, Owen E.

FIFTH Row: Privates McElyea, Joe; McIntosh, Eugene C.; McKay, Rubin; Menendez, Manuel P.; Michalczak, George R.

SIXTH Row: Privates Mikopoulos, Theodore; Moore, Meta A.; Moore, Oscar S.; Moore, William R.; Motes, Clarence M.

SEVENTH Row: Privates Napper, Kinnie; Nash, Earl O.; Norwood, Earl H.; Ormond, Robert R.; Osteen, Harvey L.

EIGHTH Row: Privates Owens, James H.; Patterson, Gerald A.; Patton, Jack F.; Pippens, Doyce E.; Rabon, Henry T.

NINTH Row: Privates Ramer, Homer; Richardson, Walter W.; Rigsby, C. J.; Rikard, Edwin F.; Roberson, Bryant.

TENTH Row: Privates Roberts, Harold W.; Robinson, Charles H.; Roush, Frank T.; Russell, Quentin A.; Watson, Curtis B.





JAMES J. LANASA  
First Lieutenant  
Commanding



NICKOLA BERBIGLIA  
First Lieutenant



JAMES E. NELSON  
Second Lieutenant

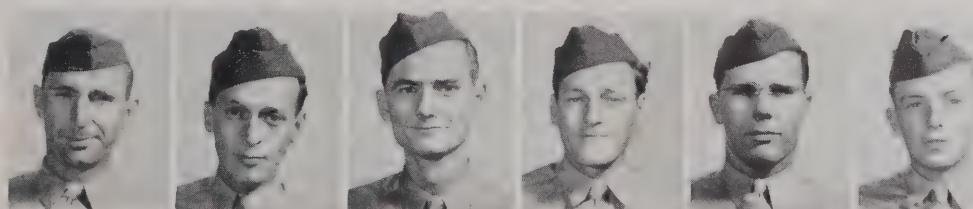
C   O   M   P   A   N   Y   F

*106th Medical Regiment*



*(Reading from Left to Right)*

Staff Sergeant Gilbert, Samuel S.; Katz, Matthias; Sergeants Cain, Lester J.; Green, Claude T.; Corporals Brough, Thomas G.; Chandler, Andrew L.



# COMPANY F

## 106TH MEDICAL REGIMENT



*(Reading from Left to Right)*

FIRST Row: Privates First Class Brown, Samuel E.; Henderson, Frank J.; Keating, Joseph L.; Kessling, Harold P.; Riehm, Daniel W.



SECOND Row: Privates First Class Thompson-Curtis S.; Williams, Edwin A.; Privates Bailey, Hubbard; Cowart, Benjamin F.; Daniels, James B.



THIRD Row: Privates Luneau, Robert C.; Matte, Emille; McCarty, Loyd H.; McNeese, Chester O.; Mire, Edmar.



FOURTH Row: Privates Muller, Robert E.; Murphy, Charles J.; Naquin, Randolph J.; Pace, Emory F.; Peavy, Clyde.



FIFTH Row: Privates Perkins, Aubrey B.; Pettit, Herman S.; Pollet, Amilcar J.; Porter, Joseph W., Jr.; Potter, Harvey L.



SIXTH Row: Privates Prather, Joseph H.; Prudhomme, Sebastian A.; Quave, Otis J.; Radosta, Peter; Ramirez, Toney.



SEVENTH Row: Privates Roane, Elmo M.; Robertson, Jack A.; Rogers, Herschell U.; Rouse, Luther R.; Russell, John L.



EIGHTH Row: Privates Sanders, Coy E.; Sanders, Marshall A.; Savoie, Ignace; Savoy, Curley; Schaeffer, John H.



NINTH Row: Privates Schaff, Peter L.; Schexnayder, Wilbert J.; Whidden, Herman L.





CHESTER S. FRESH  
Major  
Commanding Third Battalion



PETER J. SALLETTES  
First Lieutenant  
S-1



## HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT *Third Battalion, 106th Medical Regiment*

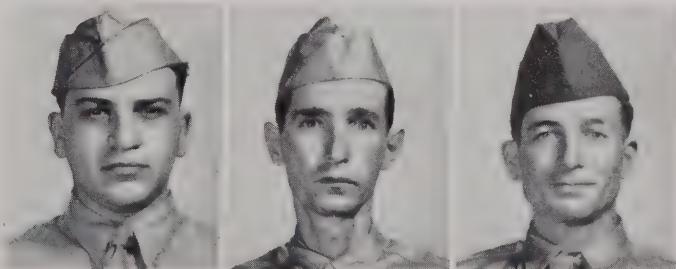


(Not Shown)

Sergeant Lisso, James M.; Privates First Class Buffa, Gasper; Gonzales, Wielton J.

(Reading from Left to Right)

Staff Sergeant Cohen, Stanley; Privates Buhl, Frederick B.; Burgett, Homer O.



# C O M P A N Y

106TH MEDICAL REGIMENT



HENRY L. BOWMAN  
Major



JAMES W. VAUDRY  
Captain  
Commanding



FRANK R. BRADEN, JR.  
First Lieutenant



WILLIAM A. GUENON  
First Lieutenant



ELMER E. KRAMER  
First Lieutenant

MARK O. CAREY, JR.  
First Lieutenant

*(Reading from Left to Right)*

FIRST Row: First Sergeant Kinler, Marcel R.; Staff Sergeants Miller, Earl P.; Miller, Theodore A.

SECOND Row: Staff Sergeant Schultz, Jerry M.; Sergeants Bailey, Ishmael; deBrueys, Arthur B.; Gendusa, Joseph J.; Ginart, Sidney F.

THIRD Row: Sergeants McKenna, Leslie L.; Nikolaus, Melvin E.; Schmaltz, John L.; Zehner, Albert E.; Corporal Giovingo, Joseph J.

FOURTH Row: Corporals Holmes, George J.; Peters, Howat A.; Putfark, Charles H.



LAMAR L. LAMBERT  
First Lieutenant



(Reading from Left to Right)

FIRST Row: Privates First Class Annino, Anthony S.; Bellocq, Paul P.; Booth, Donald J.; Dubuisson, Leon G.; Fessler, Henry W.; George, William J.

SECOND Row: Privates First Class Hubert, Clay J.; Koorie, Luis K.; Lussan, Eugene J.; Meyer, Joseph; Miller, Joseph J.; Muller, Louis M.

THIRD Row: Privates First Class Russell, Walter L.; Schmitt, John A.; Privates Abadie, Robert J.; Alfonso, Sam P.; Almond, Claud M.; Barnard, Kenneth M.

FOURTH Row: Privates Barnes, James; Barraco, Joseph I.; Benefiel, George G.; Benton, Ira C.; Bezete, Davis L.; Bierhorst, Oliver K.

FIFTH Row: Privates Bizette, Roger J.; Blackwell, James C.; Blanchard, Raymond J.; Bonnette, Jefford W.; Bonnette, Sam G.; Bono, Vincent.

SIXTH Row: Privates Brauner, Charles J.; Driver, Freddie R.; Eyttinge, Leon S.; Evans, Francis D.; Freedlund, Joseph D.; Garofalo, Salvador I.

SEVENTH Row: Privates Guglielmo, Ernest; Jurovich, Frank A.; Knesel, Ernest A.; LeBlanc, Clarence J.; LeBlanc, Jules X., Jr.; Lebeau, Joseph I.

EIGHTH Row: Privates LeGlue, Jacob C.; Luke, Bertel A.; McDowell, Alton; Moore, Charles A.; Nations, Charles A.; Ouzts, John H.

NINTH Row: Privates Owens, Milton D.; Pridmore, James G.; Rambin, William A.; Reynolds, R. D.; Robinson, Herbert H.; Seymour, Chester J.

TENTH Row: Privates Shell, James T., Jr.; Sims, Gilbert O.; Valentine, Harold M.; William, Leslie D.; Wyatt, Ira V.



# COMPANY H

## 106th Medical Regiment



LAWRENCE B. HUDSON  
Captain  
Commanding



THOMAS A. BAINES  
Captain



CHARLES R. JENKINS  
Captain



ROWLAND E. OLDHAM  
Captain



WILLIAM THOMAS BARNES  
First Lieutenant



RUFUS K. SIMPSON  
First Lieutenant

(Not Shown)

Sergeants Buckley, Rupert O.; Burleson, Gordon L.; Corporal Hinton, Forrest; Privates First Class Myers, Ray; Murry, Robert E.; Privates Fazzio, Frank G.; Long, Wallace T.

(Reading from Left to Right)

FIRST Row: First Sergeant Johnson, Rube R.; Staff Sergeant Pierce, Ira L.; Sergeant Carter, John E.; Haviland, Chester B.; Kolb, Avery E.

SECOND Row: Sergeants Langston, James C.; McCann, Hugh P.; Turner, Luther D.; Wainwright, Max V.; Wright, Edward S.

THIRD Row: Corporals Beverly, Thomas W.; Broome, Paul B.; Hendry, Batie B.; Private Hinton, Frazier; Corporal Tilghman, Paris E.





## COMPANY H

106TH MEDICAL REGIMENT



*(Reading from Left to Right)*

FIRST Row: Privates First Class Bond, Julius G.; Broome, Jack W.; Davis, William R.; Hall, Louis D.; Hawkins, Wallace B.; Helton, Joseph B.

SECOND Row: Privates First Class Hensarling, Joseph C.; Jeffcoats, Narvis R.; Laird, Jack M.; Moore, Elmer C.; Nobles, Burnis E.; Ratcliff, Warren F.

THIRD Row: Privates First Class Sanderson, McWillie; Wedgeworth, Ray; Wilkes, Euzema B.; Wilson, Hardin W.; Privates Graves, Lewis J.; Sanders, Oscar P.

FOURTH Row: Privates Sayles, Raymond B.; Schexnaydre, Norbert J.; Schornborn, Earnest E., Jr.; Sellers, Joseph L.; Shellabarger, Roy H.; Short, Elvin.

FIFTH Row: Privates Simmons, Luccious R.; Simmons, Rufus; Simpson, Raymond D.; Singleton, Chester P.; Skains, Robert L.; Smith, Lonnie P.

SIXTH Row: Privates Smith, Marvin; Smith, William V.; Sonnier, Anglus; Spivey, John W.; Stafford, Dorman; Stant, Louis J.

SEVENTH Row: Privates Stephens, C.; Stewart, Walter E.; Strickland, Lenton V.; Stromer, Conrad; Sullivan, Walter P.; Sweeney, Vernon T.

EIGHTH Row: Privates Teelin, Daniel J.; Tettleton, Monroe G.; Thomas, James S.; Thomas, William J.; Travis, Walter W., Jr.; Tucker, Travis C.

NINTH Row: Privates Uddo, Joseph, Jr.; Vidrine, Herman; Walker, Grady M.; Walters, John T., Jr.; Ward, Dallis; Ware, Ray L.

TENTH Row: Privates Weeks, Joseph J.; Whitfield, Edward H.; Williams, Robert O.; York, James D.



HOWARD S. WILLIAMS, JR.  
Captain  
Commanding



JOSEPH L. DILLERY  
First Lieutenant



ARTHUR FRIEND  
First Lieutenant



ELBRIDGE W. WYMAN  
First Lieutenant

(Not Shown)

First Lieutenant Hebert, Thomas E.

C O M P A N Y I

## 106th Medical Regiment

(Not Shown)

Staff Sergeant Blanchard, Medric J.; Sergeant Bernard, Emile J., Jr.; Corporals Harper, Joseph L., Jr.; Whittaker, Paul J.; Privates First Class

Comeaux, Lennett; Hartdegen, Charles J.; Lartigue, Guy D.; Prosser, Rupert F.; Wilson, Billy P.; Privates Henderson, Leon J.; Stokes, James P.



(Reading from Left to Right)

FIRST Row: First Sergeant Elder, Gartrell O.; Staff Sergeant Hurlbert, Murry L.; Sergeants Antis, Herman; Black, Gordon C.; Branom, Bu-ford E.



SECOND Row: Sergeants Brummet, Wilbur C.; Hathway, George W.; McNair, Charles W.; O'Rorke, Fred B.; Spinato, Jerome A.

THIRD Row: Sergeant Stroud, Roland R.; Corporals Childers, Ernest J.; Cucinello, Frank M.; Walters, Joe J., Jr.

# C O M P A N Y I

## *106th Medical Regiment*



*(Reading from Left to Right)*

FIRST Row: Privates First Class Bilbo, Jack L.; Blanks, Curtis W.; Clary, Robert C.; Cochran, Julius M.; Dusang, Ira M.

SECOND Row: Privates First Class Eschete, Henry L.; Gomez, Douglas M.; Gremillion, Hilburn J.; Hedrick, Howard A.; Holliman, Sidney R.

THIRD Row: Privates First Class Janusa, Louis A.; Messer, Henry R.; Myers, Jack; Ray, Martin G.; Smith, Hugh J., Jr.

FOURTH Row: Privates First Class Spiers, Vernon T.; Williams, J. W.; Privates Ford, Lawrence O.; Monge, James H.; Barnes, Watson.

FIFTH Row: Privates Bauldree, Walter D.; Brannon, Ionic U.; Carroll, Norman E.; Cox, Eugene; Cox, Leroy.

SIXTH Row: Privates Duncan, Alver C.; Dykes, Francis M.; Ferguson, Claude E.; Fletcher, Clyde M.; Garner, Ray F.

# C O M P A N Y I

## 106th Medical Regiment



(Reading from Left to Right)

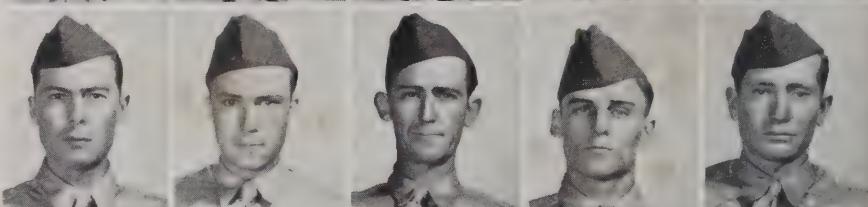
FIRST Row: Privates Hagan, Fred C., Sr.; Henzelman, Herbert H.; Holley, Sanitol C.; Howell, Hugh; Kent, James T.



SECOND Row: Privates Ladd, Edker; Lane, William G.; McLaughlin, Harvey W.; McPhaul, Marvin C.; Mears, Thomas R.



THIRD Row: Privates Nelson, Fushima, F.; Newton, Ralph; Owen, Edward J.; Parkton, James W.; Robison, Herman W.



FOURTH Row: Privates Soley, Jessie D.; Sellars, James H.; Simmons, James; Smith, Holley L.; Thomley, Eugene.



FIFTH Row: Privates Thompson, Charles R., Jr.; Trombley, Raymond J.; Turner, Edgar; Ude, Darl K.; Vaughn, Clinton M.



SIXTH Row: Privates Weaver, Parker H.; White, Jinkins; Wiggins, John A.; Williams, Harold E.; Withrow, Bernard O.



SEVENTH Row: Privates Wood, Granville J.; Woodham, Charles H.; Worthington, Norman W.; Worthy, Felton R.; Wright, Ronald W.





CARL G. BUCHMANN  
Second Lieutenant  
Office Executive

# DIVISION SURGEON'S OFFICE

*31st Division*



*(Reading from Left to Right)*

Master Sergeant Fisher, Moise H.; Technical Sergeant Zainey, Leon K.; Sergeants Jurovich, John, Jr.; de St. Germain, Stephen G.; Private First Class Ducote, Harry J.; Privates Bynum, Gordon L.; Raymond, Douglas F.

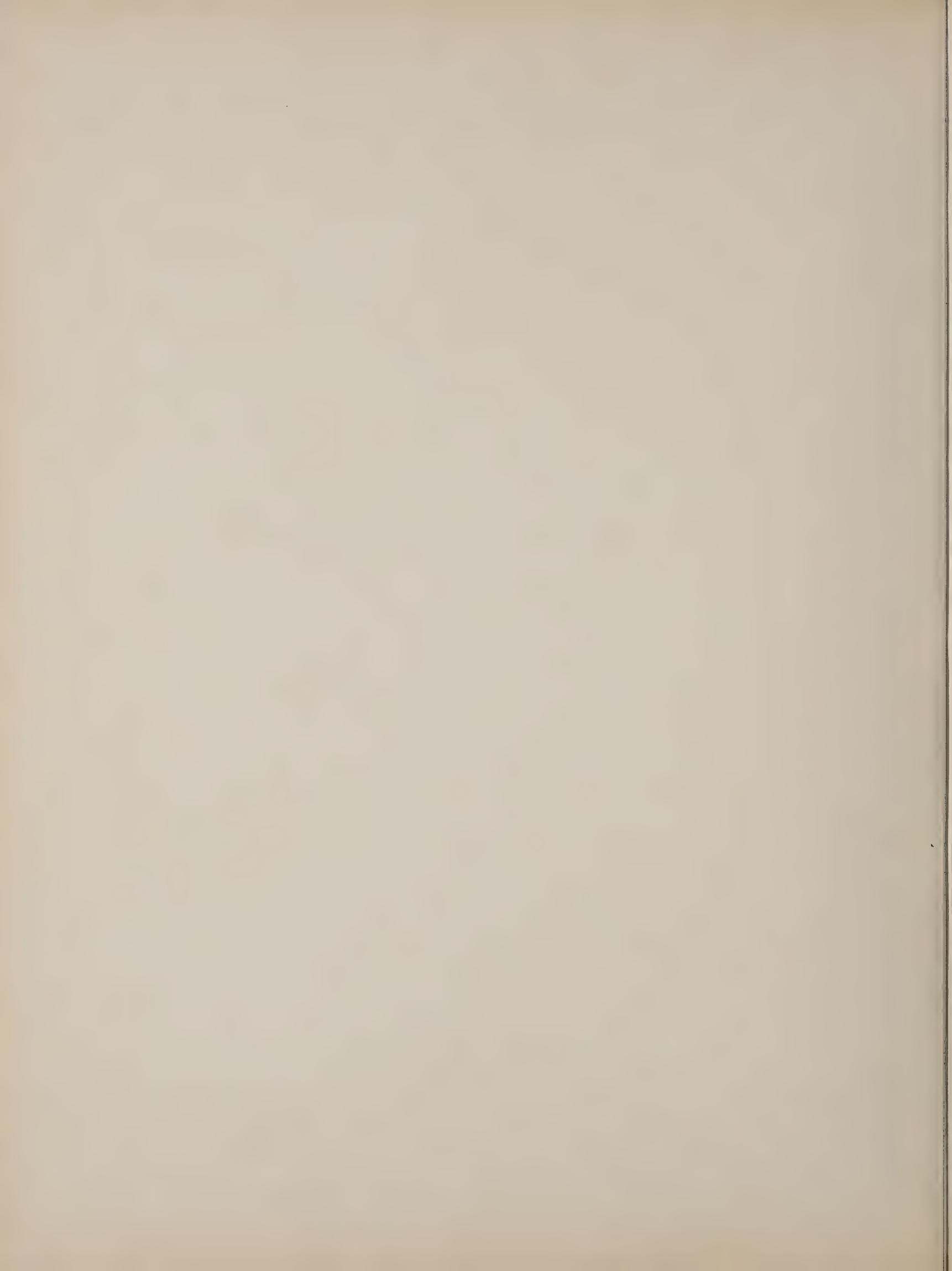




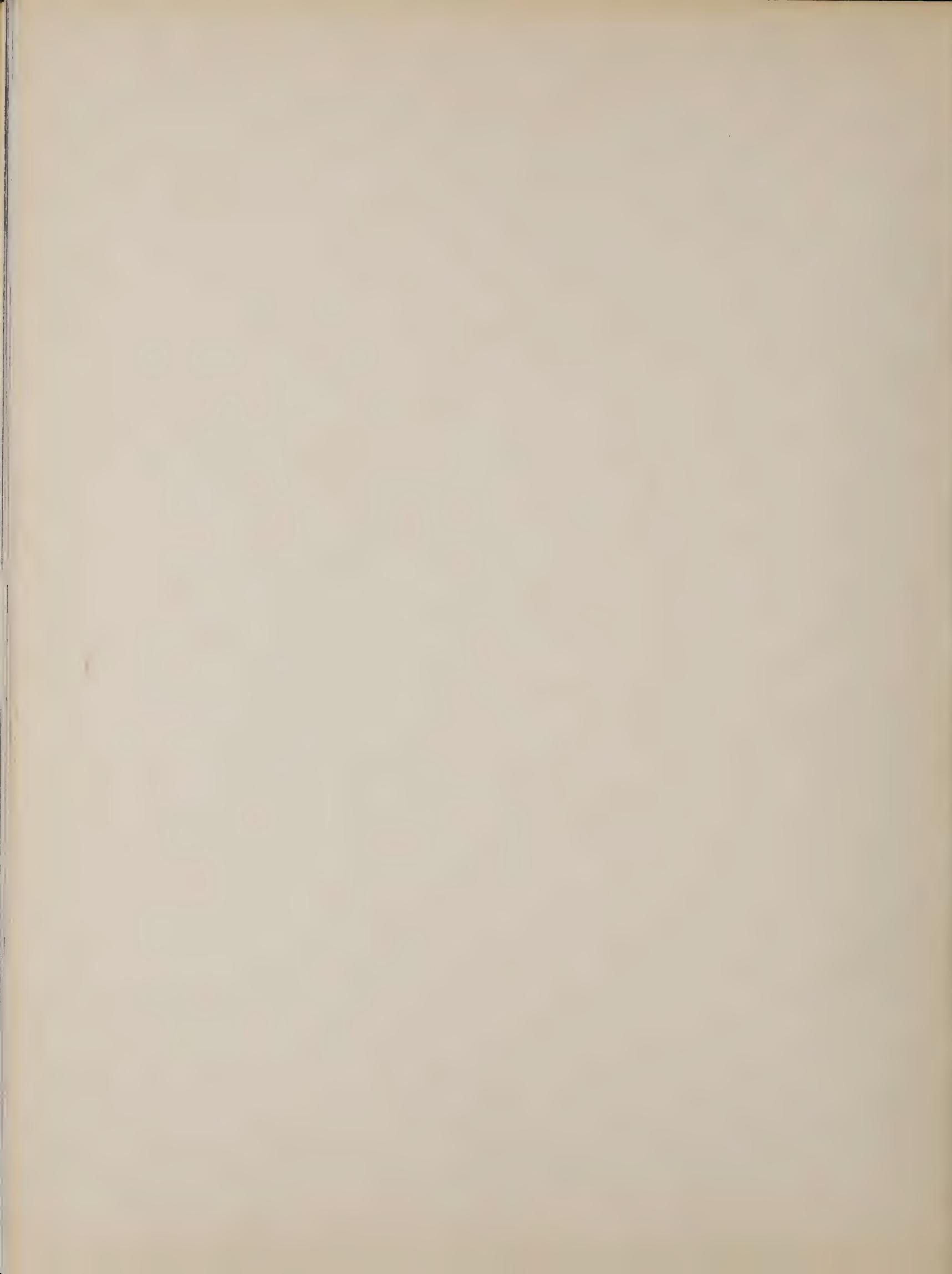
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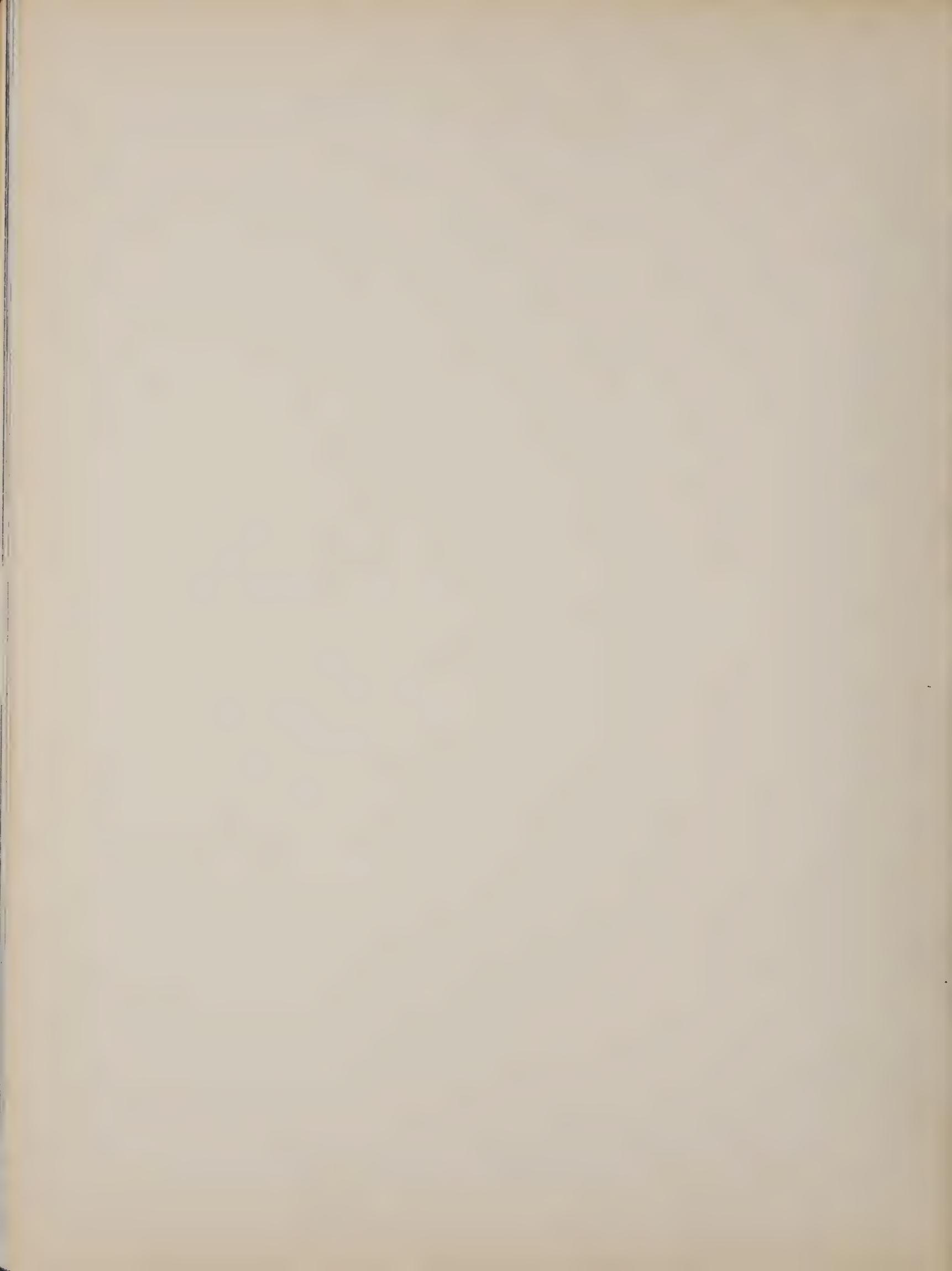
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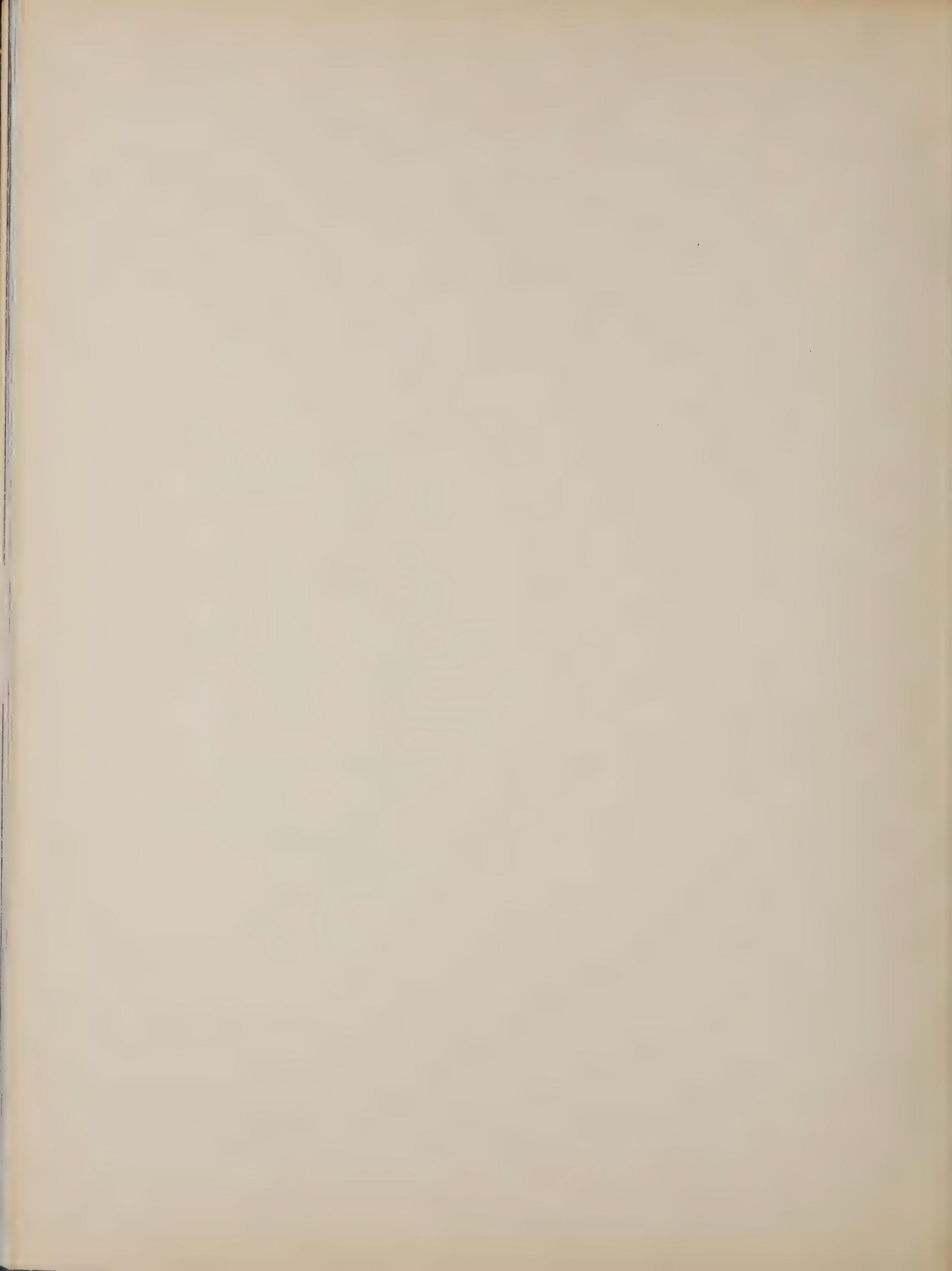
# Autographs



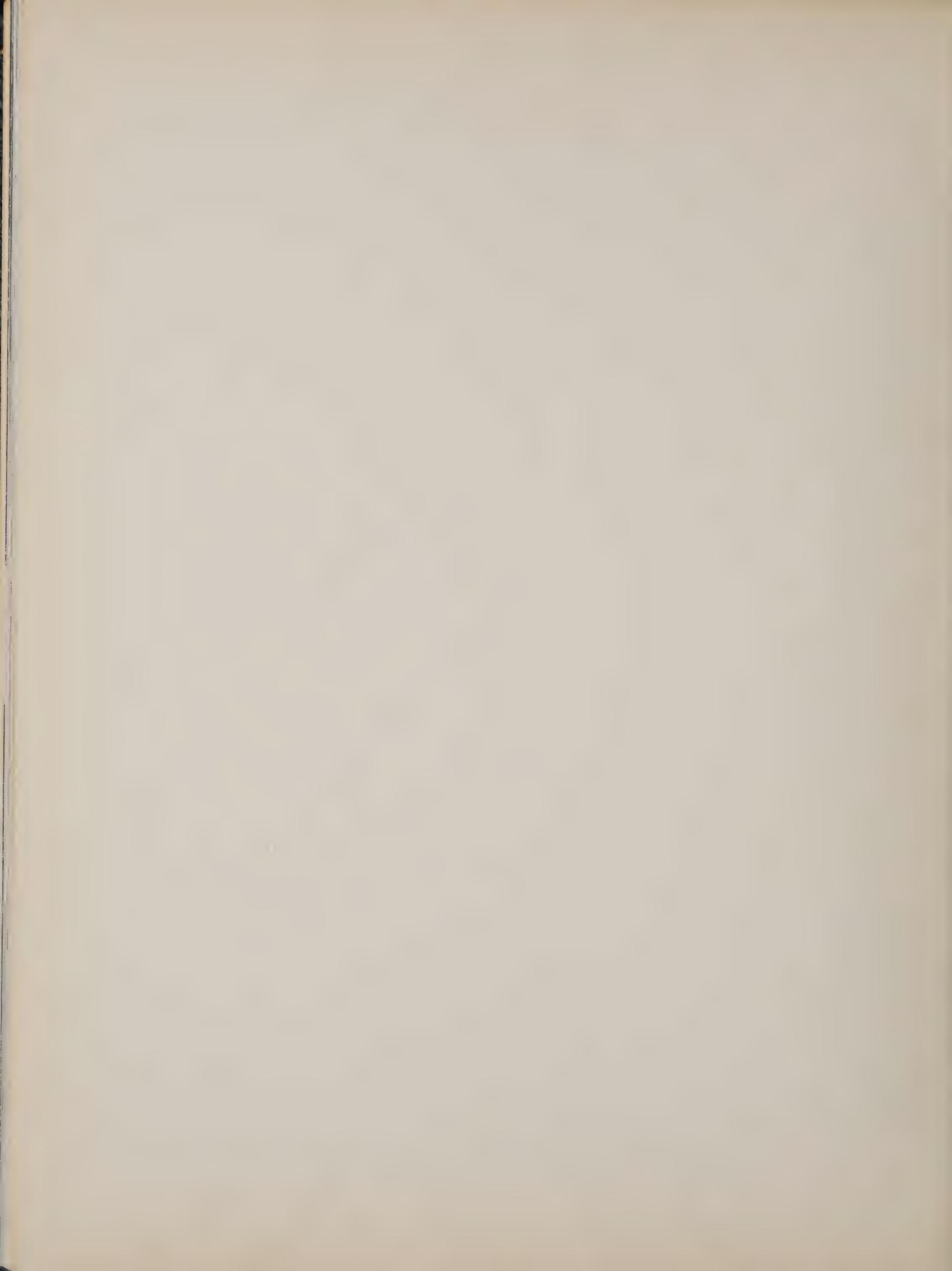
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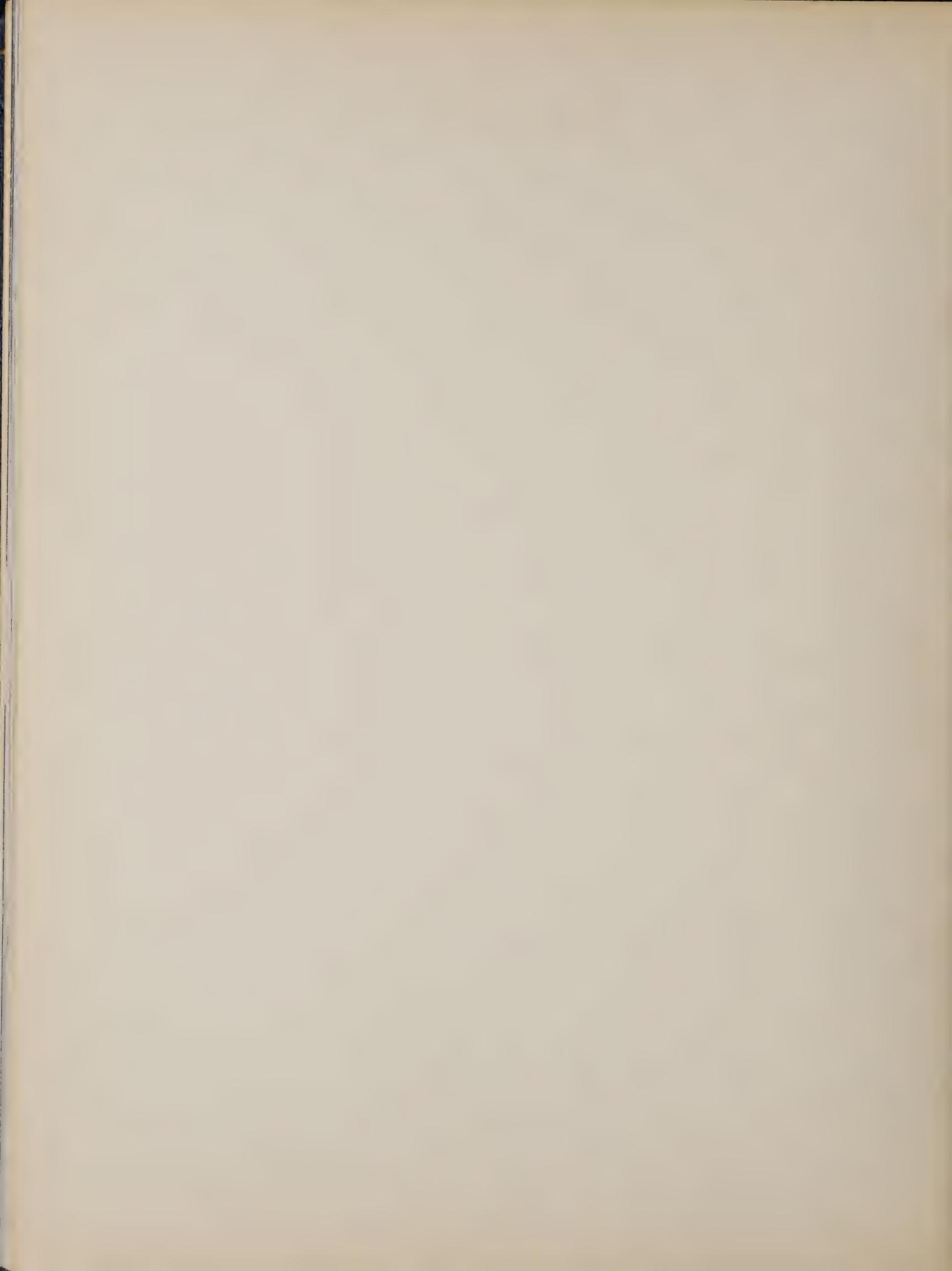
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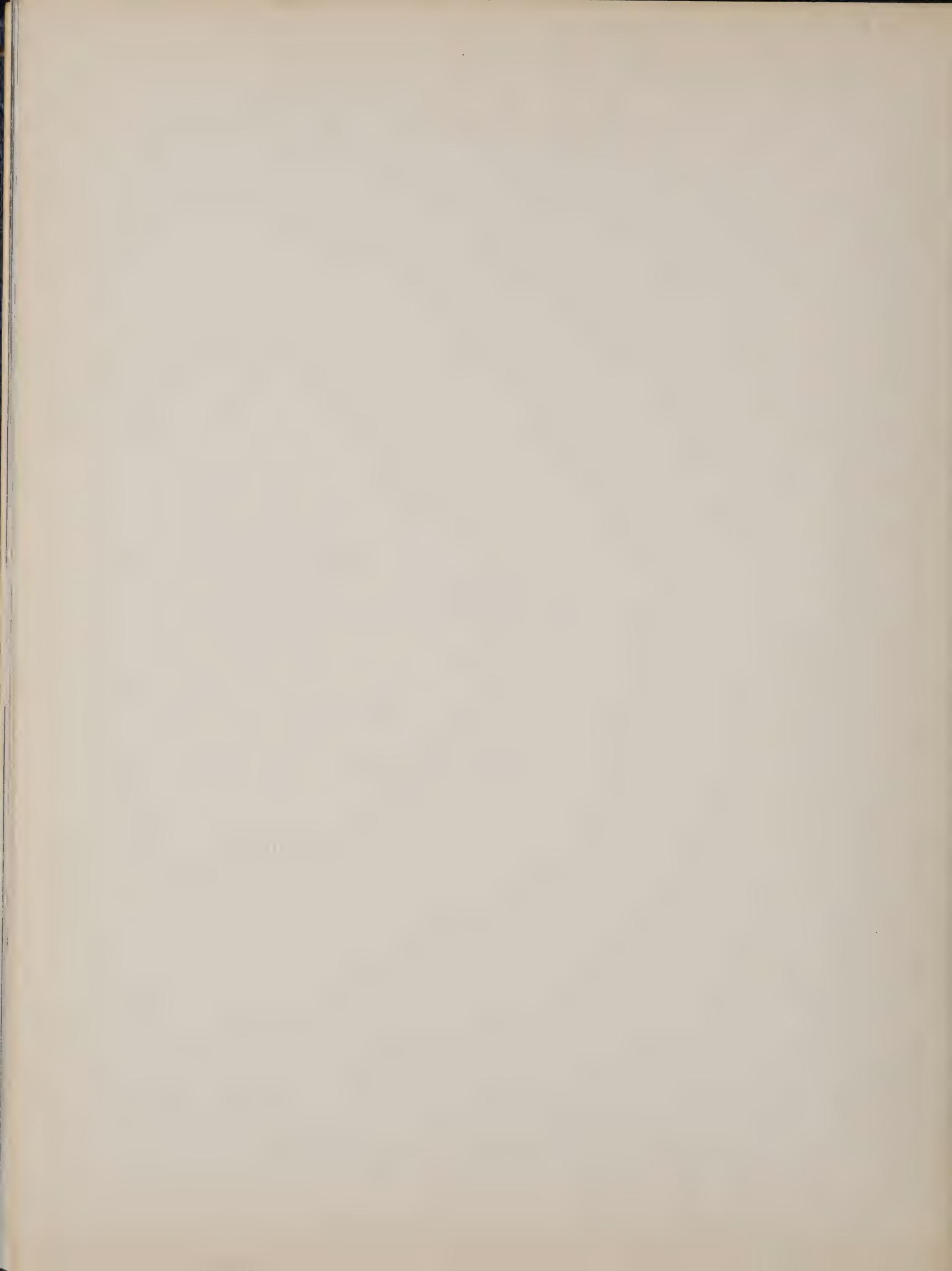
# *Autographs*



# *Autographs*



# *Snapshots*



# *Snapshots*



# *Autographs*



# *Autographs*



# *Snapshots*



# *Snapshots*









